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Yugoslav 'Onslaught' on Albanian Culture Decried

AU0905155289 Tirana DRITA in Albanian
30 Apr 89 p 16

[Dritero Agolli article: "Onslaught Against Albanian Culture and Its Representatives"]

[Text] The lists of writers, journalists, and scientists to be dismissed, prosecuted, and imprisoned that were compiled a long time ago at the desks of Serbian chauvinists are now being put to use. The Albanian intelligentsia in Yugoslavia, created through a lot of suffering throughout the centuries, is now being seriously hurt. This intelligentsia is now being threatened with abuse and imprisonment for the sole reason that it raised its voice in defense of national and democratic rights. This legitimate demand is now being repaid with anger, surveillance, and imprisonment at a time when all kinds of opinions and ideas are being openly expressed in Yugoslavia in the press, at meetings, and at various forums. Only the Albanian intelligentsia and the Albanians in general are shackled whenever they express an idea or put forward a demand. This is a vicious atmosphere which is further exacerbated by the dense smog of national hatred, an atmosphere in which the voice of the grandfathers and great grandfathers of chauvinism has now risen from the depths of their sleep. Chauvinism has its roots, this is well-known. But that it should be allowed to sprout freely is a disgrace which dishonors the pages in which the lists of those to be punished are published.

The persecution and imprisonment of Kosovo intellectuals, the children of the historical consciousness of the people, is a challenge to Yugoslav culture as a whole. Nationalities are sources of culture in all countries, all the more so in Yugoslavia, giving it freshness, wealth, and originality. However, the forces of darkness are trying to extinguish one of the sources of this culture, the one originating from Kosovo, not considering the damage being done to all the spiritual wealth of Yugoslavia. One should not forget that respect for the culture and for the intellectuals of another nationality shows the degree of culture of a multinational society. The opposite, the denigration and coercion of intellectuals, brings no honor to the culture of a country.

The intellectuals enjoy the respect and affection of all the people of Kosovo for their efforts to promote progress, education, culture, literature, the arts, and science. Through their efforts they created a contemporary literature of genuine artistic value; poetry, the novel, the theater, and cinematography prospered. A number of books have been translated into the languages of the peoples of Yugoslavia and their authors are well-known to Yugoslav readers. Linguists and historians have worked passionately and have given us important scientific studies in the fields of linguistics, history, and popular culture. Dedicated teachers have worked day and night to disseminate knowledge. Painters, sculptors, composers, and artists have created works for the benefit of civilization and the people. All the work and activity of these honest intellectuals is noble and humane, rich in lofty human virtues and qualities. All civilized people take off their hats to such work. And one can only be sorry when one hears that this work and its authors are abused and intellectually and physically mistreated.

The severe blows against the intellectuals, writers, journalists, linguists, teachers, and scientists of Kosovo are inhuman and represent an offense against the entire culture of Europe, which has suffered numerous onslaughts from obscurantism throughout the centuries. It is a pity that Serbian writers, journalists, and academicians, who consider themselves to be Europeanized, who appear so anxious to emerge on the horizon of Europe in order to speak about humanism and human rights, and give interviews on the role of literature and science in the ennoblement of society—it is a pity that these Serbian writers, journalists, and academicians have aligned and armed themselves in this crusade against Kosovo culture and intellectuals. But the cultural savagery of their spirit and the national hatred of their minds cannot qualify them to appear on the European horizon.

Intellectuals have always been a powerful voice for freedom and humanism on the long road of history. It has always been difficult to silence this voice. However, what does this "heretic" voice of the Kosovo intellectual say, what does it demand? It demands freedom of and the right to education in the mother-tongue; it demands freedom of and the right to speech and thought; it demands a culture without shackles; it demands the right granted by autonomy. The Kosovo intellectuals are losing their jobs, are being handed over to the investigative organs, and are being labeled as nationalists and counterrevolutionaries because they support the miners in their just strike; because they defend pupils tortured by the police; and because they defend the name of Skenderbeg when others wish to remove it from a school. They are under attack because they defend Albanian mothers, when some people want to force them not to have the desired children; because they defend the right of parents to give their children forbidden names such as Skender and Liri; because they defend the architectural style of the Pristina Library, which some people accuse of reflecting an irredentist spirit; and because they publicly defend the rights that are being trampled underfoot. This is the passion of chauvinism, a passion that makes people lose their logic and reason.

Belgrade promises that the new constitution will not limit autonomy. Cultural institutions will not be affected. Pristina University will remain where it is. The Academy will not be removed. Schools and other educational institutions will keep their buildings, desks, and blackboards. Publishing institutions, newspapers, and libraries will keep their desks and bookshelves. What will happen is that many Albanian books will be removed, that writers, academicians, editors, journalists, teachers, and other people who have been working in these cultural, scientific, and educational institutions will no longer be there; but will be roaming the streets, be placed

under surveillance and be imprisoned. Why worry? The new constitution does not affect the buildings. Yes, the new constitution will not limit autonomy; only Albanians will be persecuted and imprisoned! Writers and scientists will be well guarded by the prison wardens; teachers will be ordered to clean the stables by Serbian guards; engineers and architects will be forced by wardens to repair road surfaces churned up by the tanks sent to preserve law and order in Kosovo.

The first blow against the intelligentsia heralds the onslaught against freedom, the first steps in the efforts to denationalize. The only thing is that the history of violence and deceit has made the Albanians more intelligent, sharper. No one has been able to put them in line like penguins. The Albanians know what the intelligentsia represents and they are conscious in their defense of this intelligentsia. The Albanians know that the intelligentsia represents the mind and conscience of the people. And the mind and conscience of the people cannot be erased all that easily. The Cubrilovics [Vasa Cubrilovic: Serb historian and politician, advocate of expulsion of ethnic Albanians] and their new offspring have tried to do it, elaborating denationalization methods in their scientific papers in which they have devoted special articles to the disintegration and destruction of the very bestm of the people: the Albanian intelligentsia of Kosovo. And they did not succeed.

The feverish campaign against the Kosovo culture and against the creative and scientific intelligentsia in Kosovo is nothing but a blind move, a blind step leading to the destruction of all morality in Yugoslav society itself. What is beginning to take root in that society is the morality of anticulture, the morality of insults, the morality of mistrust of man by man. A new morality is beginning to take root among the Yugoslav peoples who have fought selflessly against foreign invasions and against the oppression of man by man, and who have brought forth humanists and distinguished personalities, the morality of threats against the culture, science, and spiritual wealth of a sister nationality. More than that—they are striving with all their might to turn honest, noble, and progressive Albanians into furious and angry people against their will; they are trying to shake their moral ground by abusing and denigrating them for years on end. Who is responsible for the ills in Yugoslav society? The Albanians! Who is responsible for the emigration of Serbs? The Albanians! Who is to blame for the Mafia and drugs? The Albanians! Who is to blame for national divisions? The Albanians! Who is to blame if Serbs do not give birth to many children? The Albanians! Who is to blame for the time lost in innumerable meetings and rallies? The Albanians! Who is the cause of all this? The Albanian intelligentsia! As if the Albanians are not citizens of Yugoslavia, but of another country, a hostile country. Honest intellectuals in Yugoslavia and in the world know that this is nothing but madness. They strongly condemn the inhuman onslaught against Albanian culture and the Albanian intelligentsia in Kosovo, and they consider it a disgrace that such a thing should occur now, toward the end of the 20th century, a period which has witnessed so much suffering and human tragedy.

'Slanderous' Anti-Stalin Campaign in USSR Viewed

AU0705181589 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No. 4, Apr 89 pp 86-92

[Docent Vasillaq Kureta article: "The Aims of the Slanderous Campaign Against Stalin"]

[Excerpts] The latest campaign against Stalin is related to the coming to power of Gorbachev's group. One of the characteristics of this campaign is the extension of its subjects. In the context of the so-called glasnost, in addition to the Soviet revisionist leadership, other subjects have been engaged in this campaign waged in the media: people who have been sentenced, ultra-right and openly reactionary groups, dissidents, ideologically confused people from the fields of philosophy, history, and the economy, incorrigible bureaucrats, and so forth. [passage omitted]

The current campaign against Stalin, his personality, and his work is carried out under conditions of pluralism. The use of contradictory and eclectic ideas from both the right and the left is part and parcel of this campaign. Such a situation serves best to create ideological confusion among the masses, and particularly the young generation. [passage omitted]

The struggle against Stalin and his work is a permanent feature of the Soviet revisionists, of all the groups who are coming and going in the leadership. What we are confronted with at the moment, however, is the intensification of the attacks against Stalin to the highest degree, as is shown by the frequent speeches of the present-day Soviet revisionist laders, articles, theatrical productions, and the rehabilitation of Bukharin, Kamenev, Zinoviev, and other renegades sentenced by the dictatorship of the proletariat in Stalin's time; the erection of a memorial devoted to the "victims of Stalin," the proposals made in the press for his remains to be removed from the Kremlin wall, for his expulsion from the party, and so on.

The new slanderous campaign against Stalin was called into being from the need to find some kind of "theoretical" base and to argue the "absolute necessity for the restructuring of the present-day Soviet society." This campaign is a maneuver intended to justify the the present, openly capitalist course being pursued in the Soviet Union. "Stalin's mistakes, juridical violations, and crimes," are being loudly proclaimed as part of this campaign and calls are made for the rectification of these "distortions."

The Gorbachevite "analysis" of the Stalin period is carried out by drawing a firm ideological demarcation line away from Stalin and Marxism-Leninism. This is

best shown by the Gorbachevite conclusion and call that the generations must completely eradicate the bitter memory of this period, when Stalin was leading the party and the construction of socialism, that "everything connected with Stalin must be eradicated from consciousness." [passage omitted]

As in previous campaigns, the current one is permeated by the idea that "Stalinism is a deviation from Leninism." The current campaign, however, is not a mere repetition of the old revisionist idea. It deepens and advances it beyond that. What the present leaders of the Soviet Union are saying is that they inherited from Stalin a distorted socialist society.

However, the historic truth cannot be denied. Stalin implemented and defended Lenin's ideas. Under his leadership the Soviet Union made gigantic strides forward, successfully building socialism in one single country, under conditions of a complete hostile encirclement; the socialist industrialization took place, with the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution, transforming the Soviet Union into a powerful socialist state, consolidating its international position, achieving victory over Nazism, etc. The dictatorship of the proletariat developed and was consolidated under Stalin's leadership under conditions of with socialist production relations; efforts were made to constantly raise the well-being of the masses; and the internal and external enemies of socialism were uncovered and defeated resolutely.

A true and correct understanding of these problems and the rejection of the accusations against Stalin demand that history not be distorted, that the concrete conditions under which socialism was built in the Soviet Union under Stalin's leadership be taken into consideration, as well as an analysis of the relationship of the Stalinist solutions to the general and objective laws of socialism and, in particular, they demand a judgment of the final results obtained. The following question arises naturally: Could a generally positive result be obtained by following a mistaken road, by deviating from Marxism-Leninism, or by serving distorted concepts of socialism? Could the masses have participated actively and could they have carried out all those radical transformations if they were ruled by terror, arbitrariness, and a lack of democracy? In a word, no. How is the enthusiasm and fervor of millions of working people in the construction and defense of socialism to be explained, when it is now being said that they enjoyed no freedom and democracy whatsoever?

A lot is being said in this campaign about the relationship between people and socialism. This is not done because they want to return to genuine socialism, but because they want to deepen the confusion about socialism, because they want to increase the doubts about socialism, and because they want to give full legitimacy to various forms of open capitalist development.

The Gorbachevites are currently speculating a lot about the notion of people and democracy and are coming out demanding a new humane and democratic socialism, which has supposedly been deformed by Stalin. It appears that Gorbachev is concerned about the people. It is true that the concept of socialism-people is a synthetic indicator of the genuine value of socialism, which is the only order capable of constantly raising the well-being of the masses. However, the Gorbachevite revisionists are for a socialism that is divested of its class revolutionary spirit, of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are for a socialism without class struggle. Genuine and broad democracy for the masses can only be achieved under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This, as Comrade Enver has stressed, is shown best by the experience of the construction of socialism in Albania, where the dictatorship of the proletariat has constantly developed the democracy of the masses and has placed man on a pedestal.

Through this intensive campaign against Stalin's personality and his work, Gorbachev and his followers are striking against Lenin himself, on whose theory Stalin relied in the practice of the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union, although they dare not do this directly. By creating a "new model of socialism," their intention is to strike against the basic principles of socialism elaborated by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The present-day Soviet philosophers argue that "since neither Marx nor Lenin thought about creating models of socialism valid for all times, it is our duty to take over the task of creating a new and profoundly new model of an efficient, democratic, and human socialism based on Lenin's ideas." [passage omitted]

The aim is to present the Marxist doctrine, its general laws and principles, as being invalid for the present and for the future. [passage omitted]

In this context, the idea of the leading role of the party of the workers class is being rejected and ideological pluralism is being preached instead. The basic Marxist concept of socialism as an order based on the social ownership of the means of production and on the planned management of the economy is being attacked, opening up the way to the market economy, foreign capital investments, competition, and the free play of prices. In the same way, the Marxist-Leninist principle of cooperation in agriculture is also being thrown out, while the private peasant economy is being defended, etc. This shows that the Gorbachevite revisionists have launched a general onslaught against all those principles and basic laws on which the socialist system is based and which distinguish it from the capitalist system. [passage omitted]

By declaring scientific socialism to be invalid, their aim is to pave the way for the idea that socialism no longer needs the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, that a new theory of socialism needs to be elaborated in conformity with the conditions of the 21st century. This position serves not

only the new rulers of the Soviet Union, the manufacturers of perestroyka, but also the global strategy of the modern revisionists, whose aim is to confuse the sincere aspirations of the masses of the proletariat for socialism. It is appropriate at this point to stress the current validity of Comrade Enver Hoxha's idea that "there is no need to invent new socialisms today, nor to copy the so-called socialisms of the modern revisionists, such as the Soviet, Yugoslav, Chinese, and other socialisms. The nature of socialism, what it represents, what it is capable of achieving, and the way to build a socialist society is not something unknown. Such a theory and practice of scientific socialism does exist. This theory has been taught us by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. We find its practice in the rich experience of the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union during Lenin's and Stalin's time, and we find it currently in Albania, where the new society is being built in conformity with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism." [passage omitted]

Korbeci Attends CSSR Embassy Reception 5 May

AU0605141189 Tirana ATA in English
1003 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA)—On occasion of the National Day of Czechoslovakia, the charge d'affaires a.i. [ad interim] of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Anton Simkovic, gave a reception at the embassy seat on May 5, in the evening.

Present in the reception were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and other guests.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

National Assembly 10th Session Opens 9 May

Pre-Opening News Conference

AU0805201689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] A news conference was held at the National Assembly today on the occasion of the 10th session of the supreme organ of state power in our country which is scheduled to open tomorrow.

Bulgarian and foreign journalists were briefed on the draft agenda.

Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, and Georgi Tanev, minister of internal affairs, stressed in their statements, that the draft amendments and addenda to the Law on Bulgarian Citizenship, to the Law on Passports, and the draft amendments to the Penal Code, and to the Amnesty Law, which will be submitted to the National Assembly tomorrow, are related to the implementation of the scientific concept on restructuring socialist society, to bringing our legal system and our legislation in conformity with the new political thinking.

Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of planning and economy, spoke on certain basic principles of the draft law on state revenues.

The changes planned in the draft law on amendments and addenda to the Law on Territorial and Settlement Organization will contribute to the further improvement of social relations in this sector of territorial organization and will increase the effectiveness of this sector, Stefan Staynov, chairman of the Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure, declared.

The amendments and addenda to the property law will create a democratic and well-organized system for the requisition of the property of citizens, cooperatives, and social organizations likely to guarantee the rights and interests of our citizens.

Session Agenda Detailed

AU0905123089

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian from 1200 GMT on 9 May carries a 5-minute live relay of the opening of the 10th session of the Ninth National Assembly.

At 1200 GMT Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, opens the session by asking the National Assembly members to observe 1 minute in silence and thus honor the memory of National Assembly members, who have died since the last session. Afterward he reads the following agenda of the National Assembly session:

"1. Proposal on electing a new member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;
"2. Draft Law on Approving the Normative Decrees issued by the State Council during the period of 19 December 1988-18 April 1989;
"3. Draft Law on Changes and Addenda to the Law on Bulgarian Citizenship;
"4. Draft Law on Changes and Addenda to the Law on Foreign Travel Passports;
"5. Draft Law on Changes in the Penal Code;
"6. Draft Law on Amnesty;
"7. Draft Law on Collecting the State Revenues;
"8. Draft Law on Changes and Addenda to the Law on Territorial and Settlement Organization;
"9. Draft Law on Changes and Addenda to the Law on Property;
"10. Proposal of the Parliamentary Groups of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] on changes in the composition of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;
"11. Proposal on Assigning Judges to Participate in Meetings of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

At 1205 GMT the radio reporter announces the end of the live relay and says: "The National Assembly session is attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the State Council; abnd other party and state leaders, who are in the official box of the National Assembly."

Mladenov Addresses Assembly

AU0905182689 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)—The suggested amendments and addenda to the Bulgarian Nationality Act, the Foreign Travel Passports Act and the Penal Code, as well as the amnesty bill, are above all a logical result of the processes of renewal underway in Bulgaria. At the same time, they are in harmony with the positive tendencies in Europe and the world and are consistent with the international humanitarian standards, said Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, addressing the National Assembly session which opened here today.

Mr Mladenov emphasized that these measures are also prompted by a political will to comply with the provision agreed in Vienna that all countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe bring their national legislation into line with their voluntarily assumed international commitments. The new legal framework, Mr Petur Mladenov indicated, has a direct bearing on the international intercourse on human rights matters and humanitarian cooperation and will contribute to the strengthening of Bulgaria's international prestige, to asserting the country's reputation as a respected and worthy member of the European and the world family. Bulgaria's work in the human rights field is

aimed at the creation of a comprehensive system of political and legal guarantees which would rule out the violation of citizens' rights and freedoms.

The minister of foreign affairs noted that the Helsinki Final Act and especially the Vienna concluding document reproduce a number of provisions of international legal instruments to which Bulgaria is a party and some of which she has actively co-sponsored. This is one more reason why the CSCE forum's accords, including those concerning human rights, should be strictly observed and fully implemented, Mr Petur Mladenov indicated.

Noting that the accords contained in the Helsinki Final Act are equally binding on all states signatories, Mr Mladenov recalled that among those states there are such which allow serious human rights abuses such as mass unemployment, homelessness, banned practice of some professions and racism. "We hope," he said, "that those countries' legislation and practices will be changed so as to become fully consistent with the international commitments they have adopted."

Mr Petur Mladenov described as anachronistic the actions of certain circles in the West which keep giving human rights matters a one-sided and grossly tendentious treatment and they brazenly deceive and incite, slander and sow the seeds of mistrust, hostility and hatred of the socialist countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov went on to discuss the development of international relations, indicating that their change for the better has been due mainly to the processes of renewal unfolding in the socialist countries. "Our great objective," Mr Mladenov said, "is to overhaul social relations, to lend socialism a new quality, to shape its new model adequate to our time." At the same time the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the realism and the heightened sense of responsibility displayed by a number of Western politicians and governments who realized that there can be no alternative to peace, that a modern war brings universal destruction. Mr Mladenov pointed out that state-to-state relations start shedding their ideological burden and that dialogue is taking the upper hand of the military factor in politics.

The Bulgarian foreign minister listed the multilateral inter-Balkan cooperation process as one of these positive tendencies. He pointed out that after the Belgrade meeting of the ministers for foreign affairs of the Balkan countries, the process has gradually started to develop steadily on a momentum of its own which covers all spheres of cooperation.

The successful promotion of Bulgaria's bilateral relations with her neighbours contributes to her fruitful share in Balkan-wide cooperation. These relations with some Balkan countries are at such a level that they can serve as a model of good-neighbourliness and cooperation, Mr Petur Mladenov said. Bulgaria is ready for a dialogue with Turkey, too, for a dialogue of understanding, of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The problems in the Balkans can and must be settled proceeding from the present-day realities, from the requirements of civilized international relations, Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized.

Stoyanov Elected to State Council

AU0905185489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] The 10th session of the ninth National Assembly opened in Sofia today. [passage omitted]

Under item one on the agenda, on the proposal of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a decision to appoint Dimitur Stoyanov as a new member of the State Council. Dimitur Stoyanov signed the oath document as a member of the State Council, by which he was regarded to have taken the oath in accordance with the Bulgarian Constitution.

After this, the people's deputies unanimously approved the law approving the normative decrees issued by the State Council in the period since the ninth session of the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

Changes to Nationality Act Debated

AU0905191289 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 9 May 89

["Bill on the Amendment and Addenda to the Bulgarian Nationality Act"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)—A bill on the amendment and addenda to the Bulgarian Nationality Act was discussed at the National Assembly session which opened here today.

Ms Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, said that the improvement of national legislation is also a contribution to the establishment of an all-embracing international security system in which humanitarian cooperation between the states is of the same significance as interrelation in the military, economic and political sphere.

The people's representatives stressed that with the amendment and addenda to the discussed bill the practice will be finally terminated to see crime and treachery where in the majority of cases there is usually frivolity, thrill-seeking or tragic human delusions. Thus an opportunity is granted to the Bulgarians dispersed around the world to join the Bulgarian nation and once again call themselves Bulgarians.

Up till now the Bulgarian Nationality Act adopted the principle of single citizenship. According to it a Bulgarian citizen can acquire foreign nationality only after he/she is freed of his/her Bulgarian nationality.

Foreigners may acquire Bulgarian nationality after being freed of the respective foreign nationality.

The statements stressed that the thawing of international relations provided conditions to increase contacts between the people from different states. The number of marriages increased between citizens of different states which placed under doubt the principle of single nationality. It was stressed that some formulations of this Bulgarian bill are not agreed with the principles of democracy and of socialist humanism.

With the proposed amendments and addenda the principle of dual nationality is adopted which has an important political significance. Thus the rights and interests of the Bulgarian citizens with a permanent residence abroad are better protected.

Another important moment in the bill refers to deprivation of Bulgarian citizenship which is an extremely serious penalty and in fact means deprivation of one's mother country. In its present form the Bulgarian Nationality Act envisages seven reasons for nationality deprivation while in the bill there is only one: when a Bulgarian citizen has committed a grave crime against Bulgaria: treachery, treason, espionage, diversion, subversive activities.

This measure will be effected only on grounds of a judgment at law.

Penal Code Amendments Examined

AU0905192289 Sofia BTA in English
1750 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)—The way it is now, the Penal Code contains texts which raise serious obstacles to the homecoming of Bulgarian citizens who have stayed on abroad for one reason or another. Despite the amnesty granted, the fear that they may receive custodial sentences prevails in most of the cases.

At the National Assembly session which opened here today, the M.P.'s debated an amendment to the Penal Code whereby the crime defined as "defection" is decriminalized. A failure to meet the deadline for a return from a trip abroad will be treated as an administrative infringement and will carry a fine as an administrative penalty. Mrs Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, pointed out that the Bulgarian citizens who have failed to return within the appointed term will not be treated as emigrees and will be able to return without fearing criminal liability. The same applies to the Bulgarians who are permanently settled abroad. They will be able to visit Bulgaria freely.

The repeal of the Penal Code clauses whereby the crime of defection is decriminalized is a humane move aimed at the improvement of the country's criminal justice system and at raising its efficiency. It is consistent with the Vienna accords on the free movement in and out of the country and corresponds to the suggested amendments and addenda to the Foreign Travel Passports Act.

Amnesty Bill Scrutinized

AU0905192489 Sofia BTA in English
1754 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)—The Bulgarian members of parliament discussed an amnesty bill which erases the criminal character of defection. The amnesty covers such type of crimes committed since September 9, 1944.

The suggested amnesty does not place any conditions which makes it different from the ones that existed till now. It erases the legal consequence of defection.

The amnesties existing till now required that the person will return to the country in a set time. The present bill does not place such conditions. The people convicted of such crimes will be able to return to Bulgaria without fear of criminal liability. They will not be considered convicted.

If criminal proceedings have been initiated, it is envisaged that they be terminated, and if a sentence has been passed, it will not be carried out. The confiscated property and sums of money in pending criminal cases will be returned to their rightful owners. The pending confiscation proceedings for unlevied sums of money will be dismissed.

Bearing in mind that amnesty is granted for crimes committed in the past, a return of the property and of the collected fines is not provided for. This is understandable as most of the property confiscated has already been sold by the state to other persons.

Passport Law Changes Reviewed

AU0905191889 Sofia BTA in English
1801 GMT 9 May 89

["Foreign Travel Passports Act Amendments and Addenda Bill"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)—The citizens' right to leave the country and to return to it is an important element of the system of human rights and freedoms whose expansion and safeguard is at the core of the process of restructuring of Bulgarian society and of building a socialist state committed to the rule of law, said Mr Lyuben Kulishev M.P., addressing the National Assembly session which opened here today.

The suggested amendments and addenda to the 1969 Foreign Travel Passports Act are intended to provide a legal framework facilitating the visa issuing regulations. Provisions are made for the issuing of uniform foreign travel passports valid for five years which will be kept by the holders themselves.

According to the bill introduced before parliament, the right to hold a passport will be abridged only in special cases arising from the international commitments assumed by this country. The administrative bodies will be no longer allowed to grant passports and visas depending on their own judgment of how necessary and expedient the citizens' trips are as well as to turn down passport and visa applications on grounds of the availability of foreign currency.

The M.P.'s who took the floor during the debate stressed the need for a new procedure of supplying Bulgarian citizens with the foreign currency they need for travel abroad in their private capacity. Mr Vasil Kolarov, governor of the Bulgarian National Bank, said that for the time being up to 150 U.S. dollars could be made available per person every three years for travel to non-socialist countries, and he made it explicitly clear that this limit was only temporary. As to travel to the socialist countries, Mr Vasil Kolarov said that the bank has the necessary currency and could make available for sale up to 300 leva's worth of socialist currency a year to each Bulgarian citizen who will travel to a socialist country.

The National Assembly session will continue tomorrow.

Zhivkov Attends 10 May Session

AU1005081789 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The 10th session of the ninth National Assembly continues. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders are in the official box.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of planning and economy, reported on the Draft Law on Collecting State Revenues.

The opinion of the parliamentarian commissions was also reported. The People's Deputies Georgi Nachev and Lyuben Stefanov took part in the debate.

The draft law was adopted in principle at the first reading, and transferred for additional discussion, on the basis of the new additions and remarks made during the debate, to the Legislative Commission.

Zhivkov Takes Part in Plovdiv Fair Opening

AU0805064889

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0630 GMT on 8 May carries a 7-minute live relay of the opening of the Plovdiv International Fair. The announcer reports the participation of "Comrade Zhivkov and other party and state leaders" in the opening ceremony. Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and minister of foreign economic relations, is heard in the background speaking on the importance of the fair within the context of restructuring the Bulgarian economy. Andrey Lukanov asks Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to officially open the fair. Zhivkov says:

"Dear guests, comrades,

I am happy to fulfill the instruction of the BCP Central Committee and open the Plovdiv Spring International Fair. I wish you fruitful business activity! Good luck!"

Afterward the announcer reports that the officials who attended the opening ceremony began to review the pavilions.

Khristov Meetings at Plovdiv Fair Reported

AU1005084889 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Plovdiv, May 9 (BTA)—The International Fair in this country continues with talks, contracts, exchange of ideas on techno-scientific innovations and the production of consumer goods. The second Bulgaro-Greek symposium on "Joint Investments and Joint Stock Companies" was yet another initiative of business life here.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister in the ministry of foreign economic relations, chairman of the Bulgarian section in the Joint Bulgaro-Iraqi Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, held talks with the minister of agriculture and irrigations and chairman of the Iraqi section of the committee Abdullah Bader Danuk [spelling of name as received].

He received also the deputy minister of agriculture of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr Mahmud Zarezadeh [spelling of name as received].

Army Daily Commentary Reviews Vienna Talks

AU0705161189 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 May 89 p 4

[Maj Gen Kamen Petrov article: "Similar Goals—Different Approaches"]

[Text] The second round of the talks on conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the talks on confidence- and security-strengthening measures begins tomorrow in Vienna. The first round of these talks, which took place in March, afforded the opportunity to analyze the positions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as well as the behavior of the diplomats and experts of East and West during the next stage of the talks.

Certain similar or close aspects in the positions of the socialist and Western countries emerged during the first round of the talks on conventional Armed Forces in Europe. The goals of the talks were defined in approximately the same manner, namely, to strengthen European stability and security through profound cuts in the conventional Armed Forces of the two military-political

alliances, and achieving a balance at lower levels. The representatives of the two blocs share the opinion that steps aimed at eliminating the potential for inflicting a sudden strike or launching attacks must obtain priority. This produced the understanding that it is necessary to reduce the most destabilizing categories of weapons and combat equipment. The necessity of creating an efficient control system also was pointed out.

Unfortunately, this almost completely exhausts the areas in which there is a unity of thought between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It is clear that the approximately similar goals do not mean that there is a similar opinion as to the ways in which they can be implemented.

The "Western" road leading toward reducing the conventional Armed Forces is hardly more direct, because it does not envisage a reduction of the Armed Forces personnel, the military expenditures, or military production. The NATO proposal does not mention the topic of creating a zone of decreased concentration along the line of contact between the two alliances, from which the most destabilizing weapons will be removed, reduced, or limited, and in which there will be restricted military activity.

It is hardly surprising, and yet indicative, that NATO does not envisage unilateral steps aimed at decreasing military confrontation and refrains from following the example of the socialist countries, which announced that in the next 2 years they will reduce their Armed Forces by 296,300 troops, their tanks by 11,901, fighters by 930, and armored personnel carriers by 195.

Analysis of the Western countries' positions clearly reveals NATO's approach, which leads toward unilateral advantages. The pretext is not too new or original: According to NATO's position, the tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers (in which the Warsaw Pact has an advantage), and some kinds of weapons must be reduced. Thus, strike air force and combat helicopters (areas in which NATO has an advantage) are not included.

The proposal of the Warsaw Pact member countries is much more constructive and reliable. According to it, during the first stage of the cuts (1991-1994), it is necessary to eliminate the imbalances and asymmetries in the quantity of armed forces, strike aircraft of the front (tactical) air force, tanks, combat helicopters, armored combat equipment and carriers, and artillery, including the reactive salvo systems [reaktivni sistemi zazalpov ogun] and mortars. These forces and means must be reduced to equal levels which are 10-15 percent lower than the lowest levels of the two military-political alliances.

According to the proposal of the socialist countries, during the second stage (1994-1997) it is necessary to cut the Armed Forces by a further 25 percent.

During the third stage (1997-2000), the cuts of conventional weapons will continue and these weapons will acquire a purely defensive character.

One does not have to be a great expert to understand that the proposal of the Warsaw Pact is much more comprehensive, that it includes all categories of destabilizing weapons, and that it clearly outlines the stage-by-stage approach in eliminating the imbalances and asymmetries and in reducing the weapons.

The first round of the talks on confidence- and security-strengthening measures demonstrated that the 35 states that participate in the talks adhere to further expanding the scope of information exchange, including additional data on annual plans in information exchange, decreasing the level of observed military activity, expanding contacts, conducting various forums and discussions, comparing the military-technical and political aspects of the military doctrines, and so forth.

Simultaneously, the first round demonstrated that serious differences exist in the approaches of the NATO and Warsaw Pact member countries. It confirmed the opinion that NATO continues to adhere to its old position and stubbornly rejects the expansion of the confidence and security measures over the independent activity of the Air Force and the Navy. The West again stresses the importance of obtaining information significant in its scope and contents on the deployment, the organizational structure, state, and combat training of the socialist countries' ground forces.

NATO's proposal does not include any specific restriction measures, which evokes the thought that the Western countries do not intend to change the character of their annual military activity. The scope and intensity of this activity tends to increase. Annually, NATO conducts 200 joint and over 800 national maneuvers. This means that military activity is being conducted practically everyday. The tension, prompted by this activity, also continues everyday.

The major NATO maneuvers, which include a series of maneuvers by various military branches united under the same code name, are especially dangerous. Such maneuvers encompass 70 percent of the personnel of the combat units that exist in times of peace, and reserve forces also are recruited. In their character and scope these maneuvers do not differ at all from the preliminary deployment and concentration of combat troops for waging a war, under the disguise of maneuvers.

As known, in September 1988 NATO conducted five simultaneous operational-tactical maneuvers on the territory of the FRG, under the "Autumn Forge-88" code name. Some 10 divisions and the same number of brigades of the Armed Forces of the United States, the FRG, the UK, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Canada, as well as several thousands of tanks, hundreds of combat aircraft, and a great deal of combat and

service equipment took part in them. The maneuvers included various issues—transfer of troops from the United States and Canada to Europe, the massive advance of units toward the state borders of the GDR and the CSSR, activating military management systems, mobilization, and so forth. Simultaneously, landing operations were conducted at the bloc's northern flank—in Norway and Denmark. To support the operations, strike air force and operational naval units with "cruise" missiles were deployed in the Atlantic. Thus, the autumn "Autumn Forge-88" maneuvers turned into a uniform military operation of a strategic character, which fundamentally aimed at comprehensively perfecting the training and conducting of the first stages of military actions in Europe.

It is the opinion of the socialist countries that it is necessary to work out mutually supplementing confidence measures, which must ensure the advance from dealing with separate spheres of military activity toward a comprehensive system, which will encompass ground, naval, and air force activity. The proposed measures on restricting the character of the maneuvers and the quantity of troops and combat equipment that participate in the maneuvers have a great importance. The proposal to reduce the scope of major maneuvers, including military activity, which must not be announced a priori, to 40,000 troops, is one of the most essential of such proposals. The level, proposed by the socialist countries, allows the restriction of one of the most dangerous kinds of military activity: large-scale activity. The number of troops envisaged in the proposal allows for training to be conducted not only at the tactical, but also at the operational level.

Thus, tomorrow in Vienna the second round of the parallel talks on conventional Armed Forces and measures on strengthening confidence and security begins—a unique structure of mutually supplementing and mutually assisting international forums for discussing military issues of all-European importance. The talks afford the opportunity to elevate security in the continent to a new and higher level by combining the reductions and cuts of military potential with greater openness [otkritost] and control of military activity.

Balev, Delegation Meet Liao Hansheng in Beijing
AU0905132489 Sofia BTA in English
1128 GMT 9 May 89

["Bulgaria-China: Useful Exchange of Experience"—BTA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (BTA corr.)—Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP [Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party] and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission with the National Assembly, had a meeting here today with Mr Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the National People's Congress of China.

They informed each other of the course of the restructuring in Bulgaria and of the reforms in China. Opinions were exchanged on the further development of the relations between the National Assembly and the National People's Congress, on the broadening of the contacts between the two commissions. Certain important aspects of the international relations were also discussed.

From May 3 through May 8 the delegation of the CC of the BCP headed by Mr Milko Balev was on a tour around China and had meetings and talks with the first party and government leaders of the provinces of Guangdong, Shaanxi and of the special economic zone Shenzhen. The delegation was informed of the implementation of the Chinese economic and political reforms. The hosts displayed interest in the innovative processes underway in Bulgaria at present.

During the fruitful talks the sides expressed the readiness of Bulgaria and China to deepen their friendly cooperation and exchange of experience in the construction of socialism.

CPCZ Presidium Communique on 5 May Session

AU1005084489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 89 p 1

["Report From the Session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; The Arrival of Delegates in Prague for the 18th CPCZ Congress Is Fixed for 9 and 10 May 1990; The Czechoslovak Proposal for a Comprehensive Concept of the Restructuring of the Mechanism of Multilateral Cooperation, Socialist Integration, and CEMA Activity; CSSR Resolve To Actively Participate in Further Disarmament Initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Countries"]

[Text] Prague—At its Friday [5 May] session the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium was acquainted with the course and the results of the friendly working visit by Comrade Erich Honecker to the CSSR and adopted a position on it, which is published separately.

It discussed several organizational issues concerning preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress and arranged the arrival of conference delegates in Prague for 9 and 10 May 1990.

It dwelt on CSSR activities under the new conditions of CEMA activities, the principles of the Czechoslovak approach to topical questions of economic and scientific technical cooperation within the CEMA framework, and the Czechoslovak proposal for a comprehensive concept of the restructuring of the mechanism of multilateral cooperation, socialist integration, and CEMA activity. It stressed that CEMA is and will continue to be for our country the main center for the coordination of economic and scientific technical policy of the CEMA member states and the basis for guaranteeing planned development and the interstate control of cooperation.

It made note of the government bill on the organization of the Czechoslovak State Railroad. This proposal lays out the evolution, status, legal conditions, and principles of the economic and administrative activity of the state organization, in essence it proceeds from the law on the state enterprise, and borrows a number of paragraphs from this. Besides this, it contains stipulations reflecting the specific features of rail transport.

It discussed several military political questions connected with the preparation of the second round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe and it stressed the CSSR's resolution to actively participate in further disarmament initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The Presidium made note of a report on the contemporary state of work on the restructuring of the manufacturing technology, research and development, and distribution base of the national economy into state enterprises effective from 1 July 1989. According to proposals of the departments, the establishment of 664 state enterprises has been proposed effective from this date.

It made note of a report on the course and results of the working visit by a delegation from the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee to the CSSR, led by So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee, which was carried out from 18 to 26 April.

CPCZ Presidium Appraises Honecker Visit

AU1005085489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 89 p 1

["On the Visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to the CSSR; View of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium"]

[Text] Prague—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium discussed on Friday [5 May] a report on the course and results of the friendly working visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made on 3 May to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

It appraised the results of the talks between Milos Jakes and Erich Honecker, general secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee and the SED Central Committee, which are a significant contribution to the further development of comprehensive cooperation between our two fraternal parties and countries and to the intensification of friendship and alliance between the people of the CSSR and the GDR.

In harmony with the conclusion of the talks, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium emphasized the need to develop on a qualitatively higher level collaboration in the sphere of the economy and to consistently fulfill the aims of the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the GDR. It is essential to broadly implement progressive forms of economic cooperation, in particular, to intensify cooperation and specialization, and to establish direct ties between enterprises and organizations in the CSSR and the GDR on the basis of efficiency and bilateral benefit.

The Presidium welcomed the joint interest and resolve to comprehensively strengthen the development of contacts in the sphere of ideological work, culture, tourism, friendship ties, and in other sectors. In connection with this, it highly praised the Agreement Between the CSSR and the GDR on the Cooperation of Youth which creates a new, comprehensive framework for the development of contacts between the young generation of both countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium positively evaluated the concurrence of views of both sides on key international political issues and their readiness to actively strive, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, in collaboration with all realistic forces in the world to remove the threat of nuclear war and to fully enforce constructive and peaceful steps in Europe and in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium set party organs and Communists working in the appropriate state organs the task of drawing up and implementing conclusions from the talks.

Husak Hosts Victory Day Gala at Prague Castle

LD0905212589 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] On the occasion of the CSSR national holiday, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, gave a gala

reception today, in the representative rooms of Prague castle. It was attended by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee; Ladislav Adamec, federal prime minister; and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Ivan Knotek, Jozef Lenart, Miroslav Stepan, Karel Urbanek, and Miroslav Zavadil; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee: Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik, and Rudolf Rohlicek; and other officials. The reception was attended by heroes of socialist labor, national and meritorious artists, leading workers from various branches of the Czechoslovak national economy, and outstanding sportsmen.

Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other members of Prague's diplomatic corps came to congratulate Czechoslovakia's party and government representatives on the country's national holiday. Representatives of the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the national Defense Ministry and representatives of the central group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia were also present.

CPSU Control Committee Delegation Arrives

AU0505173589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 89 p 1

["z"-signed report: "Arrival of Soviet Party Delegation"]

[Text] Prague—A delegation of the People's Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee and headed by Deputy Chairman Petr Slezsko arrived in Prague on Tuesday [2 May] at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee.

Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, received the guests in the afternoon. He informed them about the content and methods of the work of the CPCZ control and auditing commissions in ensuring the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and subsequent CPCZ Central Committee sessions.

During its stay, the delegation will exchange experience from the work of control and auditing commissions at the individual levels of the party structure. The activity of party bodies and organizations in implementing their control functions is also at the center of the Soviet comrades' attention.

Received by Stepan

LD0405212589 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] A delegation of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee led by its deputy chairman, Petr Slezsko, was received today by Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city party committee.

He briefed the guests on the fulfillment of party and state measures in the process of social and economic restructuring, and in the deepening of the democratization of life in Prague.

Both sides also exchanged experiences gained in implementing the control function at the level of organs of the CPCZ and the CPSU.

Extradition of Hijackers From FRG Requested

AU0905205489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 89 p 2

[Dalibor Macha report: "A Repeated Request to the FRG Authorities; Bonn Has Still Not Decided on the Extradition of the Two Czechoslovak Youths Who Hijacked a Malev Aircraft From Prague in March"]

[Text] Prague (From our own correspondent)—On Friday [5 May], Peter Metzger, the FRG charge d'affaires ad interim in Czechoslovakia, was called to the headquarters of the CSSR Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and reminded that the Czechoslovak ministry has so far not received a reply to its note of 30 March requesting the extradition of the two underage culprits who on 29 March hijacked an aircraft belonging to the Hungarian company Malev in Prague and landed in Frankfurt am Main with it.

Vaclav Jandura, a representative of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported this on Friday at a news conference in Prague. The FRG representative was again reminded of the contents of the document and was warned of the danger that the failure to extradite the hijackers in itself potentially contains the seeds of the further repetition of similar serious criminal acts.

In this connection, our side appealed to the otherwise present good relations between our two countries. It was acknowledged that all the conditions which the FRG legal code prescribes for the extradition of the hijackers have been fulfilled. This, among other things, means that the culprits will not be punished with the death sentence and that this does not involve an offense with political motives or even persecution for racial, religious, or other political reasons. On this occasion, our representatives referred to the course of action adopted by the Israeli authorities which a few months ago resolved the hijacking of a Soviet transport aircraft to Israel in a very operational way and handed the terrorists over to the Soviet organs. Finally, Metzger was requested to provide visas for the mothers of the underage culprits who are to visit their sons in prison in Frankfurt in the near future.

Some West German mass media are referring to the fact that the culprits are threatened with severe punishments in Czechoslovakia. However, as V. Jandura stated, according to Czechoslovak laws both minors (16 and 17 years) could be sentenced at the most to 5 years imprisonment for committing this criminal act, with the punishment to be served in a corrective educational establishment for the young. For the same act in the FRG they would get up to 7 years.

Let us remember that on 5 May the umpteenth request was conveyed from the Czechoslovak authorities. Already on the day of the incident (29 March) a request for the extradition of the hijackers was presented to the FRG ambassador in the CSSR and our official note followed immediately the next day. On 5 May the consul at the FRG Embassy in Prague was handed the arrest warrant, made out by the Czechoslovak prosecutor, along with letters from the parents requesting the extradition of their children. On 2 May the Czechoslovak side submitted a request for a consular visit to the prisoners and a day later the first deputy of the Czechoslovak foreign minister again conveyed the Czechoslovak point of view to a delegation of Christian Social Union deputies from the federal parliament which was visiting Prague, and expressed his conviction that it will support our efforts in the FRG.

Excessive Inventory Level, Causes Discussed

AU0905204789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 89 p 2

[Zdenek Hoffmann article in the "In Reply to Readers' Questions" column: "Inventories in the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] On 31 December 1988, the level of inventories in the CSSR stood at Kcs653 billion. This sum total was made up of Kcs528 billion worth of inventories earmarked for the production process (raw and other materials plus production-in-progress) and of inventories for distribution (finished products and goods), earmarked to meet customers' needs. Production inventories, in particular, are excessively high in our country. Numerous countries make do with a far lower level of inventories to ensure smooth production.

The result is that a formidable part of created national income is immobilized in production inventories and is not used to promote the technological development of our manufacturing base or to raise the standard of living. Just for illustration: In order to get their job done, leading capitalist firms make do with just a few hours' worth of inventories, whereas our construction organizations secure their deliveries on average 2 to 3 months ahead of time. The main causes of the high level of inventories are shortcomings in the organization of labor and flawed supplier-user relations, which force enterprises to hoard materials and semi-finished products to ensure production. [passage omitted]

The state of inventories for distribution, on the other hand, falls short of requirements and their proportion is steadily decreasing. This also holds true for merchandise in the warehouses of retailing networks. This results in the shortage of some merchandise in the event of increased demand for it. Another problem lies in the structure of these inventories. Despite their low level overall, the so-called dead stock, that is, unsalable goods, accounts for a large proportion of them. [passage omitted]

Slusovice Farmers Assist Soviet Agriculture

AU0905203589

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 May on page 7 carries a 2,000-word article by Zdenek Hoffmann entitled "Slusovice Traces in the Soviet Union." The article deals with the Slusovice farm's cooperation with Soviet partners. First, Hoffmann discusses the Czechoslovak cooperative's cooperation with agricultural organizations of the Gotvald Rayon in Kharkovskaya Oblast in the Ukraine, which started to apply the Slusovice method of growing corn for grain 5 years ago. Hoffmann says that by applying seeds, technology, and chemicals imported from Slusovice, farmers of the Gotvald Rayon have reached per hectare yields of 6.5 tonnes of corn, which is double the Ukrainian average. According to Hoffmann, the Slusovice farm also "stood at the cradle" of the development of embryo transplants in Ukrainian sovkhozes, which have helped to improve the quality and the yields of beef cattle herds.

Hoffmann says that cooperation between Slusovice and the Gotvald Rayon has met with "great response" throughout the Soviet Union: "Words praising this South Moravian cooperative were to be heard in the discussion at the 27th CPSU Congress in March 1986. Steadily increasing numbers not only of Soviet party and state representatives, but primarily of scientists and managers of enterprises and cooperatives have started to visit the Slusovice united agricultural cooperative." One such visit, Hoffmann continues, resulted in the Slusovice farm's cooperation with the Adazhi agricultural firm in Lithuania. On the basis of this cooperation, the Slusovice farm reportedly helped Lithuanian veterinarians to master transfers of cattle embryos and to apply in Adazhi the Slusovice farm's own systems of marketing and material incentives. Hoffmann mentions that Slusovice also has partners in Moldavia, where it exports the frozen embryos of its outstanding dairy cows, in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Its latest agreement on direct links with a Soviet partner, he says, has been concluded with the VAZ Togliatti automobile works, the manufacturer of Lada and Samara cars. This cooperation is said to involve Slusovice deliveries of machinery, seeds, and chemicals for corn growing in exchange for Soviet passenger cars. The aim of this program, the expansion of which is envisaged, is to "ensure the self-reliance of VAZ in providing meals for its employees."

In conclusion, Hoffmann mentions the Slusovice farm's prominent role in Czechoslovak assistance to earthquake-stricken Armenia. He says that within 10 days after the accident it dispatched to Armenia a special train of 67 freight cars with 100 mobile site huts, 20 mobile homes, and 5 refrigerating containers, worth over Kcs9 million. Hoffmann recalls that the chief of the railroad station at Chop in the Ukraine, where the train was put together, compared the Slusovice assistance to that of the U.S. millionaire Hammer: "He sent to Armenia a check worth $1 million and you are sending a train of homes that is worth R1 million."

Independent Banner Displayed at May Day Rally
AU0805202989

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 May, in the "From Letters to the Editor" column on page 3, carries a 500-word letter by Jan Beer, an 18-year-old apprentice and functionary of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM) from Prague entitled "Unfree Youth?" In his letter, Beer mentions that among the participants in this year's May Day rally in Wenceslas Square "there were both Prague SSM members and a group of the so-called 'Independent Youth,' which unfurled its own banner, bearing the inscription 'Give young people a say.'" Beer objects to this slogan, pointing out that every young person in Czechoslovakia "has scope to express his opinions and stands." He refers, for example, to the current public discussion on the SSM program, to the regular meetings between the SSM leadership and the government, to the recent discussion between SSM representatives and representatives of the Ministry of National Defense on the extension of leave for soldiers and other issues, and to the current debates preceding the Prague SSM City Conference. Beer says that, when he asked "members of the group of the so-called 'independent youth'" which urgent problems the city conference should address, in their opinion, "they were unable to give me an answer. This shows that it was a group of disoriented youth which does not even know what it wants."

In conclusion, Beer stresses that it is necessary to remind young people that the SSM upholds all interests of young people which "do not run counter to the principles and laws of socialism" so that opponents of socialism are prevented from "manipulating young people in any way."

Cooperation of Czech, Polish Dissidents Viewed
AU0805143589

[Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 17 on 26 April carries a 1,100-word article by Rudolf Janik entitled "Birds of a Feather Flock Together." The article responds to the request of a reader from Brno who inquired about cooperation between "the so-called independent groups" in individual socialist countries.

Janik says that such cooperation is carried out, in particular, between Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents and dates back to 1978. He recalls that in 1981 some Charter 77 members "decided to support political opposition in Poland" and that Jaroslav Sabata, Jiri Ruml, and Vaclav Havel came to regard Kuron, Bujak, and Romaszewski, "persons whom Polish media were describing as militant organizers of anti-state actions and pressures," as "models." In 1981, Janik goes on to say, the Polish-Czech Solidarity was founded "with the aim to transfer antisocialist thinking from Poland to our country." He notes that the activists of this group have had several meetings since then. The result of one such meeting, that of 1984, reportedly was the "stepped up endeavor of Czechoslovak activists to assert militant stands in the activity of the 'Charter'." Janik also mentions that, in an attempt to extend activities to Slovakia, a group of Slovak dissidents (including Carnogursky, Duray, Kusy, and Simecka) set up the circle of friends of Czechoslovak-Polish Solidarity.

Speaking about cooperation between Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents, Janik also refers to the printing of "materials that are directed against the social system in Czechoslovakia" in Poland, "in view of the 'better' conditions for publishing activity." Summing up, Janik describes the Polish-Czechoslovak Solidarity as an "instrument of anticommunism" and its activity as "aimed at liquidating socialism, at misusing restructuring and democratization for the creation of scope and conditions for the implementation of the slogan 'Europe without Communists'."

Human Rights Committee Official Interviewed
AU0905163389

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 May on page 3 carries a 2,000-word interview with Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, deputy chairman of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation, by Rostislav Valasek entitled "Contributing With Specific Proposals." The interview, the place and date of which are not specified, deals with the international aspects of the work of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation, which was set up last December. Vokrouhlicky says that the committee is an independent organization which operates outside the framework of the National Front, which, however, "does not mean at all that it is an opposition organization." Asked about the committee's international contacts, Vokrouhlicky mentions that, in addition to contacts with foreign diplomats and journalists, it has already held talks with a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Human Rights, with representatives of the American Helsinki Committee, the Danish Helsinki Committee, the FRG Helsinki Committee, the Swedish Helsinki Committee for Human Rights, and the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, as well as with a delegation of the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

He also notes that the committee has established contact with the Paris-based International Federation for Human Rights and that a delegation of that organization, led by its chairman, Daniel Jacoby, will confer with the committee from 15 to 17 May. Asked whether the committee seeks membership in one of the two international human rights organizations, Vokrouhlicky replies: "We are interested in regular contacts and in cooperation on specific issues. We must get to know the two organizations more profoundly. I would like to stress, however, that just as we are independent at home, we also want to be independent of foreign countries and do not want to accept from anyone instructions and advice on how we should work and which positions we should

take." Referring to the Vienna-based organization, Vokrouhlicky also points out that its member organizations monitor human rights only in socialist countries. "I do not know about a single case," he says, "in which the International Helsinki Federation raised its voice against the violation of human and civil rights in other countries than the socialist ones." The statutes of the Czechoslovak committee, on the other hand, foresee the monitoring of human rights in all CSCE countries. Vokrouhlicky adds, however, that the committee's monitoring of human rights abroad is only being prepared because it requires precise knowledge, documentation, cooperation with other organizations in Czechoslovakia and abroad, and voluntary collaborators.

Speaking about other aspects of the committee's work, Vokrouhlicky mentions that it has published 150,000 copies of a volume containing all international documents on human rights. He stresses that, if the 140,000 Czech and Slovak copies of the final document of the Vienna follow-up meeting are added to this, even Western diplomats are forced to admit that "nowhere in the world, besides the USSR, are these documents available to the public on such a scale."

'Merciless Criticism' of Stalin Era on Stage

AU0905143789

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 May on page 5 carries a 1,200-word article by Vitezslav Rzounek entitled "Necessity of the Catharsis of Humanity." The article reviews the opening night of Polish playwright Mrozek's play "Portrait" in the S.K. Neumann Theater in Prague.

Rzounek opens his review by saying that Prague's theatrical life "has quite clearly set out on the road of restructuring" and illustrates this by citing several current productions which "in a grotesque hyperbole" hold up an "unflattering mirror to our present, with the approval of, in particular, the young theatergoers." Part of this trend, Rzounek continues, is also the premiere of Mrozek's "Portrait" in the S.K. Neumann Theater, a play "which takes place before the famous portrait of Stalin looking from above." In his review, Rzounek praises the production for its strong appeal and for arresting the attention of the audience and concedes that the play's "merciless criticism and, in fact, condemnation of the 'portrait' and, thereby, of the Stalin era, contains a number of ideas with which it is impossible to disagree." On a more critical note, Rzounek expresses "strong doubts" about the claim in the program that the Prague production is a "mere translation" of Mrozek's play and he also objects to the sardonic use of the optimistic songs of the era in the production.

Opinion Researcher on Restructuring Views

AU0905162989

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 May on page 4 carries a 2,000-word interview with Josef Dubsky, PhD, from the Institute for Public Opinion Research in Prague, by Jiri Kohout, entitled "Citizens' Views on Restructuring." In the interview, the date and place of which are not specified, Dubsky reviews the results of a survey, entitled "Citizens' Views on Changes Connected With the Implementation of the Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism in the CSSR," which was carried out by his institute. According to Dubsky, the opinion poll revealed, among other things, that "almost three quarters of the working people approve of restructuring and are in favor of its consistent implementation, in harmony with the documents that have been adopted. However, two thirds believe that one should proceed faster in its implementation than has been the case thus far. The new government has responded to this demand already. A small portion of the working people believes that restructuring is necessary but that, in the form in which it has been prepared, it cannot be successfully implemented. Unfortunately, this view is most frequent among managerial personnel."

According to Dubsky, this is also one of the reasons why "people mostly approve of the restructuring of the economy, but have reservations about the people who organize it. They do not think just of the people in the central agencies, but also of the lower levels of management, of which they have more immediate experience. A certain discrepancy is thus making itself felt between the subjective expectation of changes that are connected with restructuring and the assessment of the prerequisites of enterprises and their managements to implement these changes."

Asked about differences among social groups in their attitude toward restructuring, Dubsky says that support for restructuring is "more pronounced" among secondary school and university graduates. He also mentions that older people are "more skeptical" about restructuring. As for people's expectations, Dubsky says that "a considerable part" of the respondents fears a drop in the standard of living and expects no improvements "in the sphere of social guarantees." Dubsky interprets this result of the survey partly as a "reflection of the development of the economic situation in the countries of some of our neighbors in which reforms are underway."

Party Membership Ended on Basis of Interviews

AU0805143689

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 May on page 3 carries a 1,000-word interview with Jan Brozman, leading secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] District Committee in Prievidza, and Vojtech Pekarik, secretary of the CPSL District Committee in Prievidza, by Jaroslav Vavrinec entitled "Getting To Know Everyone's Opinion." The date and place of the interview are not given. The interview deals with the course of interviews with all party members that were held in Prievidza District in the February-April period as part of the preparations for annual members meetings and party conferences.

Asked about the outcome of the interviews, Pekarik mentions, among other things, that "some extreme opinions were expressed." Some party members, for instance, are said to have recommended "unjustified cadre changes" and "there were also cases of some party members assuming the position of some kind of a prosecutor." Instead of self-critically assessing their own work, these party members were reportedly asking "why the Central Committee is not doing this or that, why the government acted as it did and not otherwise, why the regional or district committee did not adopt a different stand, why the enterprise director did not ensure one thing or another." Asked whether there were cases of party members who "got scared in the face of the new tasks," Pekarik replies: "Yes, even such cases happened. However, just as one does not enter the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, but is admitted to it as a member, one also does not opt out of the party but is expelled from it or one's membership in the party is abolished. Party committees have recommended the abolition of membership or expulsion from the party of 80 comrades, mostly because of long-term passivity."

Assimilation of Hungarians 'Natural Process'

AU0905150089

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 May on page 3 carries a 1,600-word article by Frantisek Buda entitled "We All Sit in the Same Boat." The article deals with the situation of the Hungarian-speaking minority in Nitra District in West Slovakia, "the northernmost enclave" of ethnic Hungarians on Slovak territory. Buda says that about 15,000 Hungarians live in the district, representing about 7 percent of the district's population. In three villages, he says, there are elementary schools (grades 1 through 8) and in another five villages lower elementary schools (grades 1 through 4) with Hungarian as the language of tuition. Buda contends that "the nationality policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the state" as implemented in the district is "consistent, correct, and beneficial for everyone living there, which not even the greatest demagogue or enemy of socialism can deny." However, the author also admits that the Hungarians have their "specific problems." The greatest of them, according to Jan Veres, chairman of the district committee of Csemadok [Cultural Union of the Hungarian People in Czechoslovakia], the Hungarians' cultural association, is assimilation.

Veres is quoted as saying: "The assimilation processes are not being artificially brought about nor are they being promoted. They operate automatically, as a natural influence of the environment. To be specific: one village is Slovak, another one predominantly Hungarian. People move from one to another, have mixed marriages, and because the Slovaks are the majority, their influence on the shaping of families is stronger. There is yet another important factor. Villages, and that is true of Hungarian and Slovak villages alike, are becoming depopulated. Young people are moving to towns, which, in our case, is an almost purely Slovak environment. Its influence must, of course, make itself felt after some time. In the towns, parents are no longer interested in having Hungarian schools." To illustrate this, the article mentions that in the Hungarian elementary school in Velky Cetin the number of pupils has declined from 300 in 1971 to 190 at present.

Although Buda views assimilation as an "objective process, which, evidently, cannot be halted forever," he notes the need to improve the work of Csemadok to allow the minority to live a "varied, full-value life." He also recommends the introduction of Hungarian language and literature classes at some of the district's secondary schools to meet the demands of some Hungarian parents.

Exhaust Gas Purifier Outperforms Catalytic

AU0805124989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Purifier of Exhaust Gases"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK)—Every minute the engine of a stationary, idling passenger car pollutes up to 1,000 cubic meters of air and consumes the same amount of oxygen as 14 people. Between 70 and 90 percent of all impurities in the ground-level layer of the atmosphere comes from motor vehicles.

The situation could be improved by utilizing the electric purifier of exhaust gases that has been developed and several prototypes of which have been manufactured by a team from the Physics and Biophysics Institute at the Mathematics and Physics Faculty of Comenius University in Bratislava. This team is led by Marcela Morvova, doctor of natural sciences and candidate of sciences. The equipment has been registered for patent rights in the CSSR and, as a Euro-patent, in the FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Sweden, as well as, separately, in Yugoslavia. It is in the registration stage in the United States, Japan, and Hungary.

The electric purifier, which exploits electric and polarizing forces as well as plasma-chemical reactions, eliminates from 40 to 100 percent of the carbon monoxide, unburned hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides with an effectiveness rate of 40 to 100 percent. It also eliminates gas soot and other substances. It becomes effective immediately after the start of the cold engine, which is when the exhaust gases contain the greatest amount of harmful substances. It also eliminates lead compounds so that, in contrast to catalytic purification, it allows leaded gasoline to be burned in the engine. It is about 10 times cheaper than a catalytic converter so that it would not significantly affect the price of a vehicle. [passage omitted]

The Czechoslovak automobile industry has not yet shown an interest in the purifier. However, the equipment has aroused the interest of tractor manufacturers from the Martin Heavy Engineering Works and of Soviet designers, who are thinking of building it in Moskvichs.

Press Release Issued on Honecker CSSR Visit

AU1005100189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 89 pp 1-2

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], paid a friendly working visit to the CSSR on Wednesday [3 May].

In their meeting, Erich Honecker and Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, pointed to the importance and the necessity of regular meetings between the highest representatives of these fraternal parties. They stressed that the traditionally high level of relations between the two parties, the ideological agreement, the observation of the many and varied interests, and the needs of the citizens in both countries are the centerpiece of bilateral cooperation.

Comrade Milos Jakes outlined the challenges that the CPCZ and all social forces in the CSSR are currently meeting. He said that the CSSR Communists and the overwhelming majority of the people support the process of restructuring and regard it as a revolutionary renewal and a strengthening of socialism. They link it with the elimination of insufficiencies that put a brake on the advance of society and restrict the well-being of the people.

Milos Jakes said that the process of shaping restructuring has not concluded and requires constant creative impulses. These are being sought, both within the CSSR and with our comrades-in-struggle, primarily the Soviet Communists. The CSSR's own democratic traditions and specific conditions are the consistent starting point for the evaluation of experiences in the country. A number of fundamental steps, including legislative ones, were taken particularly in the economic sphere and in the sphere of social institutions, organizations, and ideologies, and in the party work. The conditions for essential progress in the field of scientific-technological development, which will be the subject of one of the next CPCZ Central Committee meetings, are now being created.

Concerning the socialist development in the GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker said that even in its 40th year of existence it is characterized by stability, dynamism, and revolutionary renewal. On the eve of the local elections and the Free German Youth's Whitsun meeting it is becoming particularly clear how the continuation of the course of unity of economic and social policy stimulates high performance, leads to social security for all citizens, and how much importance the SED attaches to the creative initiatives of the young people. The working people's confidence in the party's policies is convincingly expressed by high work performance.

In preparing for the 12th SED Congress in May 1990, the future-oriented resolutions of the seventh Central Committee meeting were aimed at further increasing the economic performance and the attractiveness of socialism in the GDR under the conditions of scientific-technological revolution. The party responds purposefully and consistently with high political activity to achieve this lofty goal under complicated external conditions.

Milos Jakes and Erich Honecker discussed the implementation of the agreements concluded at their meeting in March 1988. They concurred in stating that the first positive results are already showing. They pointed to the fact that the comparable standard of living and the high level of the national economies' development in both countries open up extraordinarily wide spaces for the further qualitative development of mutual cooperation.

This potential of cooperation must now be used even to a greater degree to satisfy the needs and requirements of the people in both countries. The treaty on the Youth Foundation between the GDR and the CSSR, which was signed during the visit in the presence of youth representatives of both countries, responds to this objective.

The resulting qualitatively higher degree of the development of cooperation between the young generation is a logical result of the policies of both fraternal parties and countries. It was noted that this treaty opens new possibilities for strengthening the friendly relations between the young people in both countries for the joint solution of questions in the fields of science and technology, teaching and learning, work, sports and leisure time, and in all those spheres in which young people live and work.

Both representatives praised the stable development of mutual economic relations. They discussed possibilities of how these can be even better used to intensify the economic development, increase the efficiency of the national economy, and primarily to accelerate the scientific-technological progress. The efforts will have to focus on the high quality preparation of the plan coordination for the 1991-95 period, the more sophisticated approach of all partners to the strict implementation of all agreements, and the even more efficient implementation of the tested forms of the many and varied direct relations between production enterprises and research centers. The high degree of specialization and cooperation in production and research has provided a solid basis for the intensive use of the available potentials in both countries.

Both sides spoke in support of creating all the necessary conditions for implementing the recently concluded agreements between the two countries' premiers for the accelerated implementation of cooperation projects in those branches that determine the pace of progress.

They spoke in favor of further qualitatively expanding direct contacts between bezirks, districts, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, schools, and other institutions.

Regarding the further development of the mutual tourist traffic, the two representatives pointed to the work that has been started to improve the transit capability of the border crossings and their approach roads. They spoke in support of such conditions in the tourist traffic that contribute to further rapprochement and to the peoples of the two countries coming to know each other better.

Erich Honecker and Milos Jakes emphasized their concurrent opinions in their assessment of important problems of current international politics. They expressed the belief that the positive trends in the development of the international situation result from the dynamic course in foreign politics of the USSR and the other socialist countries, and the activities of those states and social forces in the world that are guided by reason and realism. They expressed their concern about the continuing efforts of influential NATO forces to achieve military superiority and modernize arms. It is mainly because of these activities that the international situation remains complicated and controversial. The public in the East and West is expecting a constructive answer by NATO to the unilateral disarmament initiatives and the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, which were presented, among other occasions, at the recent Berlin meeting of the foreign ministers' committee. Depending on these developments both countries are considerably reducing their defense expenditures step by step. They intend to examine together the possibilities for cooperation in the use of the means and capacities, which are liberated in this process, in the interest of increasing the national economy's output and for better satisfying needs, and to submit concrete proposals for cooperation.

They stressed the topicality of the joint CSSR-GDR initiatives for creating a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, as well as CSSR and GDR initiatives to create zones of trust, security, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations on the dividing line between Warsaw Pact and NATO as their contribution to disarmament and the building of confidence in Europe. They regarded the meeting between the premiers of the CSSR and its neighboring countries, which is currently being prepared and which will focus on environmental issues, as one of the examples of how these initiatives are being implemented.

In the course of their meeting the two sides discussed the situation and the tasks of the international communist and workers' movement that is currently undergoing very dynamic and complicated development. Due to the changes in the international situation, the social process in the socialist, capitalist, and developing countries the communist and workers' parties are facing new problems and challenges whose solution will determine the fate and the future road of peace and social progress.

Both parties believe that the present situation requires further developing Marxist-Leninist theory and the strategy of the communist parties, their cooperation, and their alliance policy.

Both parties support the wide exchange of opinions between the parties, a higher quality in shaping all forms of cooperation, as well as seeking and strengthening the common aspects in the relations with the social democratic, left-leaning, and democratic parties and movements in the interest of the survival of mankind and the solution of the global problems.

The talks were conducted in a friendly, open, comradely, and businesslike atmosphere.

During his visit Comrade Erich Honecker presented Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the CSSR, with the Karl Marx Order, which he was awarded upon the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council invited the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee to visit the GDR. This invitation was gratefully accepted.

The following GDR officials participated in the talks: Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED; Eberhard Aurich, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Council of the Free German Youth; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary, and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; Gerd Schulz, member of the Central Committee and director of the Youth Affairs Department of the SED Central Committee; Hans Sattler, member of the Council of Ministers, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED, and director of the Office for Youth Affairs; Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR.

The following CSSR officials participated in the talks: Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Mohorita, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union (SSM); Michal Stefanak, member of the Central Committee and director of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Bouchal, director of the Social Organizations and National Committees Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Holub, staff member in the Secretariat of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Johanes, minister of foreign affairs; Marian Calfa, government minister without portfolio; Frantisek Langer, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Editorial Praises Honecker Visit to CSSR

AU0905195089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 89 p 2

[Unattributed editorial: "Socialism, Youth, and the Fraternal Alliance Between the GDR and the CSSR"]

[Text] Our Republic and the CSSR live up to their joint high responsibility for the cause of socialism and peace. This is shown by the results of the talks held with Milos Jakes during Erich Honecker's visit to our southern neighboring country. This is shown in particular by the agreement signed by the general secretaries, the representatives of the youth associations, and the representatives of the governments on the youth foundation of the two fraternal socialist states.

The young—and this is the profound meaning of this agreement—consider the further consolidation of the friendship and the close alliance of our socialist states at the dividing line between the social systems and military coalitions in the heart of Europe to be their very own concern. They continue the great revolutionary tradition of the joint struggle of the workers class, the antifascists, and the builders of socialism—continue it into the new millennium.

The youth foundation of the GDR and the CSSR is imbued with the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between our countries, which are guided in their policy by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and by common ideals. It takes into account the importance of their overall cooperation as socialist neighboring states, as allies within the Warsaw Pact, and as fellow-fighters for the strengthening of socialism and for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe. It gives broad space to the initiative of the young—in consolidating the friendly relations of the two countries, in the coming closer together of the peoples, in deepening socialist economic integration, and in more intensively using the potential of cooperation to meet the needs and demands of the people in both countries. New prospects are opening up everywhere where the young live and work, in the joint solving of tasks in science and technology, in teaching and studies, at work, in sports, and in their leisure time.

In accordance with the new great social demands, the agreement serves the development of contacts and personal friendship between children and young people, their patriotic and internationalist education in the spirit of the progressive traditions in the long history of the relations between our peoples. The youth foundation establishes a new framework for the cooperation of the young generation, which corresponds to its need for working together. It promotes the closer cooperation of the socialist youth associations of the two states, which in our time is gaining importance for the strengthening of socialism, for peace, disarmament, and understanding among peoples. The higher level of this cooperation of the young generation, which has now become possible, is the logical consequence of the policy of the fraternal parties and states.

Thus, this youth foundation, whose text of the agreement NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published on Thursday [4 May], bears the unmistakable marks of socialism, of fraternal relations, which have grown between our peoples during the building of the new society in the GDR and the CSSR. At the same time, it is a building block for the European home which we want to erect, for the building of lasting peace, mutual security, and friendly cooperation between all peoples of our continent.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly, open-minded comradely, and businesslike atmosphere, Erich Honecker and Milos Jakes agreed in the assessment of the current international situation and its prospects. They noted positive trends thanks to the dynamic foreign policy course of the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as the activities of the states and social forces that are guided by reason and realism. At the same time, they expressed concern about the continuing striving of influential NATO circles for military superiority and arms modernization.

The general secretaries stressed that the public in East and West is now waiting for a constructive answer by NATO to the unilateral disarmament initiatives and proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. In accordance with progress in disarmament, the GDR and the CSSR are reducing their defense expenditures and are cooperating in using the thus freed means and facilities in the national economy. The joint initiatives of the GDR and the CSSR for a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, for zones of trust, cooperation, good-neighborly relations, and security are and remain topical. Both states will continue their independent and joint activities to promote the disarmament process in the nuclear and conventional fields.

The situation and tasks of the international communist movement were also subjects of the talks. The fraternal parties are confronted with new problems because of the changes in the international situation and social processes in socialist, capitalist, and developing countries, problems on which depend the fate of peace and social progress. In the view of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, this requires the further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and strategy of the communist parties, their cooperation, and their alliance policy. In the interest of the survival of mankind and the solution of global problems, a comprehensive exchange of views between the parties, higher quality in the shaping of all forms of cooperation, a search for and strengthening of common points in the relations with social democratic, leftist, and democratic parties and movements are indispensable.

The meeting of the general secretaries in Prague again confirmed the importance and necessity of such regular meetings at the highest level. The traditionally high level of relations between the two fraternal parties, their ideological agreement, and the observance of the varied interests and needs of the citizens are decisive for close cooperation. An expression of these fraternal relations was the presentation of the Karl Marx Order to CSSR President Gustav Husak.

Erich Honecker and Milos Jakes comprehensively briefed each other on the developments in their countries, which master the social tasks in such a way that best serves the people's welfare and increases the attractiveness of socialism. They discussed the implementation of the stipulations made at their last meeting in March 1988. First positive results have been achieved. Comparable standard of living and a high standard of development of the national economies of the two countries open up extraordinarily wide room for cooperation.

Now it is necessary to achieve high quality in the coordination of the 1991-95 plans, a more ambitious approach by all partners to the strict implementation of all agreements, even more efficient implementation of the tested forms of varied direct relations in production and research. It is necessary to establish all preconditions to implement the latest agreements of the premiers for the accelerated realization of joint projects in those branches of the economy that determine the speed of development.

Direct contacts between bezirks, kreise enterprises in industry and agriculture, schools, and other institutions will be qualitatively expanded. Both sides favor conditions in tourist traffic which contribute to bringing the two peoples closer together and to getting to know each other better. Work to improve the capacity of the border checkpoints and the access roads is under way.

As its results show, the meeting in Prague is of great importance for our two peoples, for the common cause of socialism and peace. It will be the task of the citizens of the socialist neighboring states to raise fraternal cooperation to the level that is now possible and necessary for mutual benefit. There is no doubt that in particular the youth associations and the young generation in both countries will comprehensively use the new opportunities.

Honecker Interview for DPRK Paper Detailed

LD1005103789 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Erich Honecker has pointed out that since its foundation 40 years ago the GDR has undergone large-scale restructuring for the benefit of the people. In an interview carried in today's issue of the DPRK Government paper, the GDR representative made it clear that socialism has irreversibly gained a foothold on German soil. Master in their own home, the GDR people are making life ever more comfortable. Everyday life in the GDR is characterized by social security, full employment, and clearly outlined perspectives for the future. All of that is related to the GDR's efforts at deciding current and future development issues to the best of the country's actual situation.

In terms of international policy, Erich Honecker suggested that the first step in the disarmament process now be followed by a second. The time is right also to engage in talks on the removal of tactical nuclear weapons as proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries.

Erich Honecker commended the DPRK initiatives, including its proposal to render the entire Korean peninsula a nuclear-free area, as constructive and very much in line with current demands. He expressed his certainty that with Pyongyang as the venue, the forthcoming 13th World Youth and Students' Games are in the best of hands.

USSR Science Academy's Marchuk Meets Leaders

Discusses Cooperation With Mittag

LD0905190989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Politburo member Guenter Mittag, the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is directed primarily toward joint top level performances with high economic effect.

In a talk with Professor Dr Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Berlin today, Mittag said that in the GDR all this work was based on close cooperation between the Academy of Sciences and the universities. Here one starts from the assumption that the dynamics of the productive forces make constantly higher demands on the level and tempo of work in science and technology.

Guriy Marchuk said that science and research in the USSR are constantly indicating the newest and most promising trends in science and technology. He explained how this potential is being used even more effectively to raise the USSR's economic performance and the standard of living of the people.

Marchuk pointed to the long-standing cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and scientific establishments and some GDR institutions. This great potential for closer cooperation should be exploited with even greater intensity in future, the partners in the talk noted.

Talks With Honecker, Hager

LD0905194189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Professor Dr Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for a friendly talk. Prof Marchuk conveyed fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were warmly reciprocated.

Erich Honecker briefed the guest on the implementation of the decisions made at the 11th SED Congress. The fact that the GDR is approaching its 40th anniversary with positive overall results is due in large measure to the country's science, and not least to the close research cooperation with Soviet scientific institutes. In the path that lies behind us, the correctness of the party's emphasis on science policy, especially that basic research, as the source of new knowledge about ordered relationships in nature and society, should be expanded in a planned fashion and its results rapidly put into social practice and with a high degree of efficiency, has again been proven correct.

This is particularly evident in the contributions that are being encouraged and made by science in the comprehensive intensification of the national economy. The increasing integration of science and production and of basic research establishments with the national economic enterprises is decisive for the further mastery and broad utilization of key technologies.

Erich Honecker recalled his working meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev last September and the concept of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to the year 2000. This outlines the further prospects for comprehensive development and deepening of cooperation in all spheres of our countries. Scientific and scientific-technical cooperation plays a major role in the realization of this concept. It is an important social task to give this matter further encouragement.

Guriy Marchuk spoke about developments taking place in the USSR Academy of Sciences and in Soviet science. He paid tribute to the cooperation between the academies of science of the two countries, which is making an increasing contribution to socioeconomic developments in the USSR and the GDR. There are many notable examples of this.

The scientists of the two academies are working together to take a scientific lead in the main directions of science and technology and are successfully researching the laws of the development of socialist society. Institutes of both academies are involved with their findings in the implementation of the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries to the year 2000. He sees successes in their joint work in such spheres as nuclear research, plasma and solid state physics, microelectronics, information technology, biotechnology, and space research. The Soviet academy considers it useful to direct future cooperation toward integrated projects to take the scientific lead in the main directions of scientific-technical progress.

Taking part in the talk were Prof Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

FDGB Resolution on Elections Published

AU1005082589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 89 p 3

["Report on Course and Results of the Elections in the Trade Unions' Basic Organizations; Resolution of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Council"]

[Text] At the decision of the National Executive Council of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB], accountability reports and new elections took place in the trade unions' basic organizations from 27 February to 22 April 1989.

The trade union elections were carried out successfully and with a high political standard on the basis of democratic principles and election regulations.

They were a great assertion of trust in the policy of the party and the state leadership, a demonstration of the unity of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the workers class, of the party and the people.

The SED's strategic policy for the safeguarding of peace and the shaping of socialism in the GDR were highly appreciated.

In this connection, particular tribute was paid to the initiative-rich work of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The more than 445,000 election meetings reflected the active contribution of the trade unions in the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 11th FDGB Congress.

This again confirmed the basic correctness of the SED's trade union policy, as it was decided at the Eighth SED Congress and has been successfully implemented since then.

The election meetings were characterized by an optimistic and constructive atmosphere.

This is shown in particular by the increased readiness of the trade unionists to use all their strength to strengthen the socialist fatherland and to safeguard peace under the slogan "My work place—my combat station for peace." In preparing the 12th SED Congress, the local elections, and the 40th anniversary of the Republic and following the tested course, the members are making their own trade union contribution in varied ways in order to made socialism increasingly attractive in the GDR.

The majority of the election meetings were a creative exchange of views and experiences on questions of domestic and foreign policy. It was again shown that in this politically active time, it is necessary more than ever before to hold frank and trusting talks with every member, to have a firm class standpoint, and to exercise political vigilance.

The accountability reports and new elections in 351,792 trade union groups, 25,403 departmental trade union organizations, and 50,440 enterprise, school, and local trade union organizations contributed to strengthening the authority and militant strength of the trade unions' basic organizations.

Compared with the last elections, the number of trade union groups increased by 8,780, that of the departmental trade union organizations by 493, and that of the enterprise, school, and local trade union leadership by 779.

A visible expression of the awareness of responsibility and the close affinity of the more than 9.6 million trade unionists with their class organization is the high participation of 8.6 million members in election meetings. Thus, an average participation of 89.3 percent was reached.

Participating in the frank and creative discussion were 2.1 million people. Thus, almost one out of four participants took the floor.

This also shows that the working people are increasingly exercising their democratic right to participate in discussion, decisionmaking, and shaping.

A total of 678,704 proposals were submitted during the constructive discussions. They are aimed at accelerating the economic performance increase, fulfilling the 1989 plan on all counts, and further improving the working and living conditions as well as the intellectual-cultural life.

More than 2.6 million members were elected to the leaderships and as shop stewards and group functionaries.

Thus, the number of functionaries doing honorary work rose by 50,000. Many tested trade union functionaries—two-thirds on average—were reelected. They are mainly those who have a sound political and technical training and distinguish themselves by holding firm class positions and doing exemplary work in their collectives.

Concerning the leaderships that were elected in line with the election regulations of the FDGB National Executive Council by secret and direct ballot by all members (strike ballot), great unanimity was shown in most trade union organizations.

Of the 47,477 candidates proposed as chairmen of enterprise trade union leaderships and school trade union leaderships 99.88 percent were elected; 60.1 percent of them received 100 percent of the votes cast; 31.8 percent of them received 91 to 99 percent; and 8.1 percent of them received 51 to 90 percent of the votes cast.

A total of 59 candidates did not receive the necessary number of votes. This applies to three full-time enterprise trade union leadership chairmen; the others did honorary work.

Of the 47,477 chairmen of the trade unions' basic organizations 43,976—that is, 92.6 percent—are doing honorary work.

The leading party organs in the bezirks and kreises as well as the leaderships of the basic organizations provided good ideopolitical support to the trade union leaderships.

The trade union executive committees and leaderships conducted the elections uniformly and well in terms of organization.

Election Meetings Were Lively Forums of Effective Ideopolitical Work

At the majority of the meetings frank and trusting discussions were held on the SED's domestic and foreign policy. Pride in the achievements strengthened many members' conviction that it pays off to continue giving one's best for the implementation of the unity of economic and social policy.

The active work of the trade union members confirmed the insight that in the GDR the further development of socialist democracy—also in the work collectives—is effected primarily by expanding the rights and responsibility of the trade unions.

The members noted that social security and protection as well as full employment are indispensable advantages and values of socialism in the GDR.

The statements were dominated by the viewpoint that socialism in the colors of the GDR is successful socialism. This was proved with many examples and the members' own experiences gained over 40 years of the Republic's development.

The contents of the accountability reports and many discussions was characterized by the members' strong interest in and political commitment to peace and social progress.

The election meetings contributed to presenting our active socialist peace policy and unmasking the nature of imperialism that is harmful to mankind.

The far-reaching peace and disarmament initiatives of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist states received great support. Thus, the important proposals to reduce the troop strength, combat technology, and the military budget were assessed as an effective contribution to safeguarding peace. This is linked with the demand that the NATO states finally respond with constructive steps to the advance moves of the socialist countries in the field of disarmament. In this connection, the members rejected with determination the continuous interference of FRG politicians and media in the GDR's internal affairs.

They welcomed the fact that our mass media—in particular NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and TRIBUENE—actively react to this with editorials and commentaries and convincingly present the SED's policy.

During the discussion concern was expressed about the increasing ultrarightist and neo-Nazi trends in the FRG and in Berlin (West).

There were also questions concerning the developments in some socialist countries. The socioeconomic bases of socialism, the economic consequences for CEMA, political stability, and nationalist phenomena were subjects of the discussion. In this connection, concern was expressed about the future in some socialist countries and the thus declining effect of socialism on the developments in the world.

The ability of the leaderships to realistically assess the political situation and the mood and views of the members has increased.

Correct consequences for solving the political and economic tasks are being derived from this.

As a result of the elections, every leadership is facing the task of paying even greater attention to active ideopolitical work.

Personal talks, members' meetings, and the schools of socialist work are to be used more strongly to further develop class-minded attitudes.

Initiatives and Energy on the Course of Unifying Economic and Social Policy

The trade union elections constituted a constructive contribution to implementing the unity of economic and social policy as the core of the social strategy.

At the election meetings the work collectives expressed their firm will to achieve the best results in comprehensively implementing the economic strategy in the socialist competition under the slogan "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace—Everything to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress—Forward to the 40th anniversary of the GDR!"

In this connection, initiatives and activities are primarily directed at fulfilling the 1989 national economic plan in line with the required products, on the required dates, and with the required ranges.

Many trade union groups consider it a matter of honor to go to the 7 May elections with fulfilled plans and to cast their votes for the candidates of the National Front.

Proceeding from their own responsibility for the required performance and efficiency increase, all members are determined to tap more intensively all reserves and possibilities for the daily fulfillment of the production tasks. For this alone, there are more than 305,400 proposals and pledges.

A creative discussion was held on how it will be better possible in the future to increase the economic effectiveness of science and technology and to fulfill the state plan positions and realize the investments, in particular by applying and using the key technologies even more extensively.

While further evaluating the Zeitz meeting, in particular youth brigades and youth research, collectives expressed their readiness to master the scientific-technological revolution.

Numerous trade union groups dealt with reserves in increasing labor productivity, with reducing production input and costs, with quality work, with the efficient use of machines and work times, and with the maintenance of order, discipline, and security. The members explained how they are conducting the struggle to fulfill the targets in their work collectives.

They consider the conscientious fulfillment of the plan tasks as the precondition for accepting additional pledges.

Despite all differentiation, it became clear in the course of the trade union elections that the majority of the members consider their work time as time for performance.

In this connection, the trade unionists called for establishing appropriate conditions in a more principled way so that steady production can be maintained everywhere.

There were critical statements concerning the fact that, because of insufficient organization of labor and deficiencies in the supply of material and spare parts, waiting periods and down times are increasing on the one hand and additional shifts are rising on the other. In this connection, a number of proposals were made for

the more effective implementation of achievement-oriented wage policy and to make the year-end bonus a stronger stimulus for high competition results.

In some enterprises there was dissatisfaction about the formal and administrative application of achievement-oriented wage policy and the calculation of the year-end bonus.

Checks showed in most cases bureaucratic attitudes toward the trade union members and violations of socialist democracy.

In this connection, the trade unionists called on the state leaders and trade union leaderships to raise the importance of the enterprise collective agreements.

At the election meetings broad space was given to improving working and living conditions.

Questions such as the restructuring and new establishment of work places, the reduction of work hardships, work protection, and the improvement of sanitary and social installations were discussed.

While recognizing all achievements for social security and protection, there were, however, justified critical suggestions linked with proposals for changes.

This mainly involved social policy in the enterprises, in particular hygienic and sanitary conditions, supplies to the shifts, reduction of sick leave, work and health protection, as well as the preservation of the value and maintenance of production buildings according to plan. It was repeatedly stressed that problems, which have been in existence for an extended period, should be solved more quickly.

The supply of FDGB vacation places was discussed more intensively than in the past. Even though the FDGB vacation service is recognized as a great social achievement, there were also critical remarks. This applies above all to the supply of vacation trips in July and August and of trips for families with many children.

At the election meetings and shop stewards' plenary meetings, accountability reports were given on the first results in implementing the proposals. This concerned proposals for higher labor efficiency, production organization and technology, to increase quality, and to abolish hard physical work. Changes also took place in supply to the workers, commuter traffic, and the modernization and equipment of social institutions and enterprise kitchens.

The leaderships and executive committees are more intensively turning toward ensuring conscientious registration of the proposals and controlling their implementation.

At many election meetings the intellectual-cultural and athletic life assumed its due place.

In this connection, tasks of vocational training, in particular of timely preparation for new technologies and changes in the contents of one's work, were discussed. It was shown that the work of the training commissions of the enterprise trade union leaderships is gaining importance concerning the representation of interests as a result of the increasing role of training as a factor of intensification.

During the discussions, the varied activities in the cultural and training plans were discussed more comprehensively than in the past. The interest in meaningful leisure time is also expressed in the increasing quality of the enterprise festivals.

Not least, the elections made it clear that the sponsorial relations between trade union groups and school classes effectively contribute to raising the class influence on education and training of school children.

Trade Union Elections and Local Elections Form an Inseparable Unity

The election meetings reflected the unity of trade union and local elections.

Inspired by the appearance of deputies and the presentation, examination, and confirmation of the candidates of the GDR National Front in the work collectives, the connection between enterprise tasks and local policy concerns of the region played a greater role at the election meetings. It could be felt that members are more impatiently calling for the elimination of deficiencies in local policy.

Thus, many proposals for the modernization and expansion of apartments, the distribution of housing space, the improvement of roads, medical care, supplies, and environmental issues were submitted.

More strongly than in the past there were suggestions to shorten waiting periods for repairs and services and to increase the responsibility of the local state organs in this field.

The preparation for the local elections showed that the FDGB kreis executive councils, together with the more than 44,000 deputies nominated by the FDGB, have intensified their influence on socialist local policy and are doing concrete work on the basis of the decision of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Council. Thus, they also advocated that proposals and suggestions that cannot be solved by enterprises alone or concern the region should be answered and be brought toward a solution according to plan together with the local organs.

Trade Union Elections Have Increased the Militant Strength of the Trade Unions' Basic Organizations

The election meetings were a constructive democratic process. Qualitatively higher effectiveness of trade union work was reached with the accountability reports, discussions, decisions, and the results of the strike ballots. In connection with this, at the same time the trade union leaderships prepared the elections of the members of the conflict commissions. They decided upon measures to further improve their instruction and training. At the election meetings of the trade union groups, 80 to 90 percent of the candidates for the conflict commissions as well as 11,500 jurors for labor law and 250 judges were proposed.

One of the most important results of the trade union elections is that the majority of the 351,792 shop stewards are acting more confidently and enjoy greater respect and authority in the trade union groups.

The exchange of experiences of the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council with shop stewards of the Berlin trade union organization has caused the leaderships and executive councils in all bezirks to make work with the shop stewards more active. They consider it their responsibility to discuss with them basic issues even more purposefully, to brief them quickly on topical political events and enterprise tasks, and to convey to them arguments and good experiences.

Many of the election meetings set higher standards for the further shaping of the life of the trade union members. This applies, above all, to the monthly members' assemblies, personal discussions on the job, schools of socialist work, and intellectual-cultural activities.

The active role of the more than 5.1 million female trade union members has to be stressed.

The women's meetings for the election of the women's committees showed their great performances in the national economy, in political life, and in the family. They demonstrated how trade union work is successfully contributing to promoting the commitment of women to professional and social work, to supporting their basic and advanced training, and to improving their working and living conditions according to plan. By implementing the "Guideline for work in the women's committees of the enterprise trade union leaderships and the trade union executive councils," many trade union leaderships are able to integrate more effectively the women's specific concerns regarding the compatibility of job and motherhood in their leadership work and to increase their influence on the state leaders.

The 85,000 foreign working people in more than 800 basic trade union organizations participated in the elections with great dedication. As FDGB members, they actively participated in the meetings and were elected to trade union functions.

The election meetings were also used to propose 131 foreign citizens as candidates for the local elections.

The links between the kreis executive councils and the trade unions' basic organizations, which were strengthened during the trade union elections, and the aid and support on site, which was aimed at changes, led to the further improvement of the work of the basic organizations.

On the basis of the resolution on the tasks and working methods of the kreis executive councils, the FDGB kreis executive councils and the industrial trade unions have to provide aid and support even more purposefully, in particular to small and medium-sized enterprises. In this connection, the focal point is the holding of constructive, informative, and vivid members' assemblies.

The trade union elections in the basic organizations gave new, strong stimuli to the trade unions' political work in preparation of the 12th SED Congress.

16 Arrested After 9 May Leipzig Demonstrations

AU1005105089 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 May 89 p 1

[EPD report: "Another 11 Arrests in Leipzig"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 May—During a peaceful protest march in central Leipzig, another 11 persons were arrested on Monday evening [9 May] and released only after several hours. The protest march that was staged after the weekly peace prayer at Nikolai Church was attended by about 500 participants, according to information from East Berlin. There were also numerous reports on preliminary detentions in Leipzig during the past few days in connection with the local elections held on Sunday [7 May]. All of the more than 100 persons who were arrested on Sunday because they participated in a protest rally have reportedly been released. Administrative fines will allegedly be imposed on 70 of them.

Further on MSZMP Central Committee Session

News Briefing Held

AU0905185789 Budapest MTI in English 1821 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—An international press conference was held on Tuesday in Budapest in Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] headquarters about the Monday session of the Central Committee.

Most of the questions asked by journalists referred to the health of Janos Kadar and his being relieved from his functions as party president and member of the Central Committee.

Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, stressed that the decision of the body was not motivated by political reasons only.

Mr Fejti said it was not the Hungarian practice to publish lengthy reports about politicians' illnesses. He assured the journalists present—and, through them, the Hungarian and international public—that the most distinguished professors were treating Mr Kadar, and that they were doing everything possible to remedy the effects of the process, which seems to be irreversible, which is related to Mr Kadar's old age and the trials and tribulations of his life.

'Abridged' Communique on Session

AU0905220089 Budapest MTI in English 2104 GMT 9 May 89

["'Abridged' Communique on the HSWP Central Committee Session"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—The Central Committee [CC] of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] held a session on May 8, 1989, and discussed and approved:

—A report on the experiences of debates held on the draft of the law on parties, and the proposals of the HSWP Central Committee on setting up a political coordination forum, presented by Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the Central Committee,
—A proposal on discontinuing the right of appointing cadres by the HSWP, presented by General Secretary Karoly Grosz,
—A report on the initial experiences of the operation of the reform circles, and a draft position on the freedom of voicing opinion and initiating within the party,
—A draft position on the founding of the Hungarian Democratic Youth Federation (DEMISZ),
—A draft position on the operation and further tasks of the workers' militia, presented by Sandor Borbely, commander of the workers' militia,
—Proposals by Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on reshuffling the government.

On the basis of a presentation by General Secretary Karoly Grosz, the Central Committee decided about relieving and appointing certain party officials.

The Central Committee discussed and approved as the basis of further work the principles of the law on political parties. It took a stand that the ensurance of the freedom of association and political rights and the democratic manifestation and enforcement of the various interests and values existing in society make the framing of the law justified. The Central Committee approves that the registration and constitutional supervision of the operation of the political parties be seen to by the constitutional court.

The Central Committee heard a report on the work of the HSWP CC's negotiating group to date. The body holds it necessary to open talks as early as possible between the various social and political organizations. In this interest, it will be initiating the setting up of a political coordination forum.

The Central Committee re-examined the scope of authority of the HSWP exercised in personnel issues. It initiates that the Council of Ministers repeal the related legal measures. In the future, the HSWP wishes to enforce its interests and influence only with political means when appointments are made to the most important state, economic, social and other leading functions, and for the election of MPs and council members. In future, the Central Committee and the party committees will decide only about filling party functions in their own scope of authority.

The Central Committee welcomes the fact that the basic organizations and the elected bodies of the party are becoming increasingly active, and take more and more initiatives for the HSWP to be transformed into a modern reform party of Marxist spirit. It evaluates the setting up of the reform circles and their emerging activity as part of this process. At the same time, the body opposes, in protection of the party's ability to act, the organizational separation efforts of the platforms. The cooperation of the progressive forces of the party is needed for renewal.

The Central Committee welcomes the founding of the Hungarian Democratic Youth Federation (DEMISZ), and its approved programme. The Central Committee proposes that a negotiating group be set up from representatives of the HSWP Central Committee and the DEMISZ Federation Council to formulate a common position on the most important socio-political tasks of the day and to determine the new content of cooperation.

The Central Committee stated that in the past decades the workers' militia had operated on a wide social basis, in a voluntary manner and democratic spirit, amidst lawful frameworks. The workers' militia accepts the reform efforts of society. It is active as a voluntary armed

body integrated into the defence system of the Hungarian People's Republic under the supervision of the Council of Ministers. The Central Committee repeals its earlier resolution on the party direction of the workers' militia, and asks the chairman of the Council of Ministers to prepare and issue the new legal measure referring to the body.

The Central Committee supports Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth's government reshuffle proposal. It took the position that it would not exercise its right to nominate ministers in the National Assembly, and repeals its relevant earlier resolution.

The Central Committee decided about relieving and appointing certain party officials.

—The Central Committee was informed about the state of health of Janos Kadar, and decided to relieve him, with due recognition of his merits, from his post as party president and member of the Central Committee. The body addressed a letter to Mr Kadar, which it will be making public,
—The CC relieved Janos Lukacs from his function as Central Committee secretary and member of the Central Committee, in view of his election as president of the Central Control Commission,
—It relieved Istvan Petrovszki, member of the Central Committee, from his post as head of department, with due recognition of his merits, in view of his retirement,
—It appointed Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of department of the Central Committee, as head of department,
—It relieved Gabor Borbely, member of the Central Committee, from his function as editor-in-chief of the newspaper "NEPSZABADSAG", and appointed him head of department of the Central Committee,
—It elected Pal Eotvos, deputy editor-in-chief of "NEPSZABADSAG", member of the Central Commitee, and appointed him editor-in-chief of the daily.

The Central Committee elected a nominating committee to fill the vacant party functions.

The Central Committee, considering the initiatives of the party membership, has decided to summon the national conference of the HSWP for the autumn of 1989. The Central Committee will determine the exact date, agenda and means of electing delegates in the near future.

Letter to Kadar Quoted

LD0905205889 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Good evening. A few minutes ago we got a copy of the letter written by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee to Janos Kadar, the former party chairman. We quote from it now:

Esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar: The MSZMP Central Committee and the members of our party were shaken by the news about the severely deteriorating state of your health. We are sorry that because of this you have not been able to participate in our political life in the past months. The Central Committee, considering your state of health, has decided to relieve you of the burdens of the post of president of the MSZMP and of Central Committee membership.

Today we cannot begin to evaluate a life of such historical significance that has lasted half a century yet has been inseparably intertwined with the ascent of the Hungarian nation, which has not been free of controversy either. The Hungarian Communists look on Janos Kadar as a person who, in the interest of national reconciliation, was always ready for consensus. They do not forget the Hungary of the sixties and seventies, when our country was considered the forerunner of renewal by Hungarian and international public opinion.

We cannot underestimate our results nor can we keep quiet about our mistakes. We are aware that the objective difficulties of the past decade, our economic and political problems, were often worsened by wrong decisions. The consequences of these must now be faced up to by our people and our party.

We will preserve the values of your life's work, and we consistently carry on, walking the path of reforms, your efforts for the further ascent of the nation, for the renewal of socialism, and for the deepening of European cooperation.

On behalf of Hungarian Communists we sincerely thank you for your work of several decades and send our comradely greetings.

[Signed] The MSZMP Central Committee

Paper Cited on Kadar

AU1005090789 Budapest MTI in English 0808 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—The resignation of Janos Kadar was covered by the Wednesday issue of the daily MAGYAR HIRLAP. Some of the things in the article are as follows:

"May 8, 1989 meant in fact the formal and final conclusion of a historical period in Hungary. The period which has been accounted for in Hungary and abroad alike as the Kadar era...His relief was paradoxically both an imminent and an unexpected decision. From some official statements, the Hungarian public has already been informed of his poor state of health. Although he was present at the latest session of the Central Committee, and even contributed to it, his appearance and words have all foreshadowed the grim fact that this was to be his last appearance in public capacity. The last moments

of an active political career spanning two generations took place on Monday [8 May], the Kadar era has irreversibly become a thing of the past."

"With Janos Kadar, a great callibre and prestigious statesman left the stage of Hungarian and international politics. The events, positive and negative changes of the past decades have directly or indirectly been associated with his name. It will not be easy to clear up the events of this period, and he might not be able to give the answers to a number of questions. Yet one thing is certain, with his activity, human and political character, virtues and errors, he was one of the makers of history. The effects of his work have gone far beyond the borders of Hungary or the socialist community."

National Assembly Session To Convene 10 May

AU0905165789 Budapest MTI in English
1624 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—The May session of the Hungarian National Assembly is to begin on Wednesday at 10 a.m. During the first round of the session, scheduled to end on Thursday, MPs are to discuss the bill on the amendment to the Constitution and the modification of the 15-year-old law concerning the responsibility of government members and under-secretaries of state. Parliamentary standing orders will also be renewed in keeping with the two proposed amendments. The agenda will include discussions about the no-confidence motion and the vote of confidence, together with related alternative proposals.

It is proposed that the ratio necessary for ordering a vote of confidence be fixed at a quarter or fifth of the number of elected MPs. According to another recommendation, MPs should decide on the proposals after 5 days but within 15 days of their submission, and the successor to the outvoted government elected within 60 days at the latest.

Before the session opens, MPs are to mark the 45th anniversary of deportations from Hungary. The event will be attended by Giorgio Perlasca of Italy, an anti-fascist holding the Star Order of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Bjorn Engholm, president of the Federal Council of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Then, MPs will decide on the new government set-up.

The next point on the agenda will be the bill on the civil code amendment and the self-contained proposal of Edit Rozsa about the modification of the electoral law. Following this, parliament expects to decide on the annullment of the law commemorating Stalin and hear the report of the Presidential Council on its work since 1985.

Implementation of the youth act will be discussed towards the end of the session, sharp debates are expected.

Nominee for Industry Minister Interviewed

LD0805140389 Budapest MTI in English
1111 GMT 8 May 89

[TEXT] Budapest, May 8, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—Ferenc Horvath, secretary of state for industry, has declared that a quick reform on property ownership is needed in Hungary, with emphasis on regulations to encourage private ownership.

Ferenc Horvath is Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth's nomination for the post of minister of industry, and parliament is to make a decision on his appointment on Wednesday. Changes are expected in another five ministerial posts.

A rapid change in property relations would lay the foundation for a larger scale involvement of working capital, for which there were good opportunities at present, the nominee said. As regards his industrial policy, he stated that he would first of all urge the development of all branches of the processing industry, which had been neglected in the past.

In his statement to MTI, the nominee stressed the importance of effecting environmentally conscious industrial development, and he promised that licence would only be given to environment-friendly investments in Hungary. He urged the revision of industrial policy in the field of metallurgy, mining and the whole of energy. He favoured the closing down of coal, uranium and copper mines, which were inefficient and caused pollution.

As regards the Bos-Nagymaros water barrage, he said the earlier decision on the construction was badly conceived, but stopping the construction now could also entail unforeseeable consequences.

He mentioned that a lot of companies, among them Caola, the Hungarian cable works, the Ganz electricity meter factory, several glass factories and metallurgical works, were preparing to set up joint ventures with Western firms, but added that the executives of numerous other companies were trying to put obstacles in the way of such capital involvement.

Finally, he declared that if he were appointed minister, he would seek to reduce the size and increase the efficiency of the ministry itself.

Further on Horvath Statement

LD0805170189 Budapest MTI in English
1417 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)—'Industry requires a change of values and a revaluation of the market system, as well as dissociation from all former practice that would obstruct the working of market forces. Only a consistent transformation of industrial structure free of compromise could help us catch up with world economy,

taking into account that rapid change would strongly affect companies and workers,' State Secretary Ferenc Horvath, designate for the head post of the Ministry of Industry said in a statement to MTI.

He said Hungarian industrial policy is now seeking its place in economy. The most controversial issues are usually the views on the role of the market and the elimination of various subsidies. Even reform-wing industrial leaders who are in favour of an open competition between companies, sometimes regret ministries do not intervene to solve certain problems. Despite their demand for independence, companies cry for help when they have difficulties.

The single most important measure of value of a new industrial policy can only be the market. This would however require a comprehensive reform of ownership forms as soon as possible, since the present system of interests of companies and the central control were not sufficient for survival. The state secretary said he and the minister of trade were preparing a law on private enterprise that would cancel all restrictions, and provide the right for all citizens to set up a business in similar conditions of competition with almost limitless entrepreneurial freedom.

'We are at the very beginning of an ownership reform and the involvement of working capital. Companies are also aware that there is no other way, yet they fear the increased requirements, and emotions and demagogy are frequently in the foreground. However, the long-awaited structural transformation can only be brought about through the consistent implementation of each designated measure allowing for no compromise.'

On his ideas concerning industrial policy, the state secretary said: 'The greatest trial in the years to come will be the development of individual industries in harmony with the environment. Only environmental friendly investments can be carried out in future. The lack of confidence in Hungarian industry seems partly to stem from the many instances of neglect in its relation, and making amends could go a long way to restore confidence.

'On the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam project he said the investment has not been justified by questions of energetics. When the authorities decided in favour of it they did not consider the possible consequences and their decision lacked proper basis. At the same time, when deciding whether to stop or continue the project international consequences should also be taken into account,' Ferenc Horvath concluded.

Committee Approves Horvath

AU0905154389 Budapest MTI in English 1336 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—During the session of parliament's Industrial Committee, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth introduced to MPs Under-Secretary of State Ferenc Horvath, candidate for minister of industry.

Mr Nemeth said that he selected Mr Horvath from among three persons, and the new minister will have a free hand in selecting his aids.

The prime minister also pointed out that in future the government members would face greater responsibility, which also applies to their statements.

In connection with the announcement of the government spokesman relating to price rises, which elicited a flare-up of public feeling, the prime minister said that the question was not mentioned at the government session.

During the committee's meeting, Mr Horvath outlined in brief his concepts which have already been made public. The committee unanimously supported Mr Horvath's nomination.

Grosz Calls for Foreign Investment, Tourism

PM0805140089 London DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 May 89 p 8

[Report on interview in Budapest with MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz by Edward Pearce: "Thatcherism, Alive and Kicking and Living in Hungary"; date not given]

[Excerpt] I met Karoly Grosz by appointment at the White House, HQ of the Socialist Workers (or Communist) Party. A single soldier at the door checked credentials and let me in.

The suite, above a great hall with a strenuous old Party style mural, is large and handsome, but not flashy. The pleasant young men, including his PA [personal assistant], Dr. Gyula Thurmer, who translated for us, were a little like Bernard in 'Yes, Minister' [British television program].

I instinctively liked Mr. Grosz very much. He doesn't bully and his features move interestingly from gravity to hilarity by way of concentration. He is heavily criticised at present for a number of stumbling moves, notably an aborted economic state of emergency. But I like what I saw.

His words are hugely radical in the perspective of even the milder forms of Communist rule. He speaks of joint ventures with South Korea, startling in itself, given longstanding relations with North Korea!

Here are some of his aims: "In the next five years we will go as far in liberalising the economy as there is willingness in Hungary that we should go. There are no ideological barriers.

"We want foreign investment, but so far it only stands at the low figure of about $300 millions, most of it joint ventures. South Korea, for example, is involved. However, we have plans in the pipeline amounting to another billion dollars worth.

"Some taxes, notably on business, are absurdly high. I want to reduce them.

"We would like to have more tourism in Hungary but we are at the wrong end of the market at present (too cheap) and we need more hotels and roads.

"We accept that, for the information and expertise to make liberalisation work, we will need private share capital ownership and a stockmarket.

"We have one market already (the street trade in currency). It isn't legal, but when I went to a reception at a big hotel in Budapest, two young men stopped me outside and asked me if I had any dollars. I didn't know I looked so American.

"As to the pains which follow a liberalised economy (like unemployment), I have to say: There is no alternative. We already have 15 per cent inflation, which is most unjust.

"If I have to choose between unemployment and inflation I should choose the first. On the political front the new independent parties shouldn't worry (about their lack of funds and premises). Those parties will have state support. We look to have logistics for them.

"However, the coming election (expected late this year or early next), can't be perfect because no-one in opposition could be ready. We expect to assemble a coalition pretty much whatever happens this time.

"The next election of, say 1995, will be the really important one. By that time the outcome can be decided on the domestic economy, the government't home record and Hungary's relations with the post-1992 Europe.

"There is no need to worry about elections being influenced by the local bosses, what we call the 'little kings'.

"I call these people dwarves. There is a lot of feeling against such bosses for doing themselves favours over house building." [passage omitted]

Medgyessy Outlines Economic Policy at Lecture

LD0805164289 Budapest MTI in English
1408 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 8, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—"There is no socialist or capitalist market economy, the institution of the market is independent of the social system, and the main motivating force of the modern market economy is capital", declared Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy in his lecture delivered over the weekend.

Mr Medgyessy urged the necessary of putting an end to bureaucratic restrictions which kept private enterprises out of certain areas of the economy, for example, public health. Such prohibitions could be accepted only in the fields of defence and security policy, he said.

State ownership in many cases is represented by nothing more than a bureaucratic, overstaffed central institution, the maintenance costs of which are paid by the consumer. An important device of encouraging enterprise is reprivatization, Mr Medgyessy pointed out.

At the same time, he warned that carrying out the reform in ownership was in practice a much more complex task than nationalization or expropriation had been earlier. In Hungary it will be necessary to introduce pension funds, investment associations and agencies, he said.

At variance with earlier practice, the government intends to reestablish a balanced budget mainly through the decrease of costs and not the increase of income, the deputy prime minister emphasized. As a result, the government will have more freedom to carry out their policy to promote entrepreneurial activity.

The deputy prime minister expressed his view that in the next 1 or 2 years the burdens on the population are expected to increase, and this cannot be averted even if the government carries out a more austere economic policy, and defence and management costs, as well as preferences and privileges granted to loss-making big companies are cut.

Mr Medgyessy emphasized that the government was intent on strict compliance with its international obligations of payment, and deemed proposals to reschedule the debts irresponsible. The deputy prime minister said it would be necessary to make the forint a convertible currency, which would also represent a guarantee to Hungary's creditors.

A programme has to be put forward to parliament to introduce a convertible forint within 2 to 4 years, he said.

Marothy Comments on Water Barrage Project

AU0805124589 Budapest MTI in English
0817 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 05/05/1989—The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage project is technically correct but, as every intervention, it will certainly change the environment. Arable areas and forests will be lost, vegetation will change, although subsoil conditions will be more regulated. Even if everything goes well, it is impossible to counter all harmful effects, only to reduce them to a minimum, Laszlo Marothy, minister of Environmental Protection and Water Management, has told MTI's correspondent.

The barrage affair, Mr Marothy said, had gone beyond the professional, economic, ecological and technical spheres to penetrate the political domain. There are a number of bodies in charge of political decision-making, such as the National Assembly, the government, the People's Front and the Central Committee of the governing Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. A law decree of the Presidential Council, which was approved by parliament, has obligated the ministry to carry out the project.

Mr Marothy said he started to urge the competent bodies to take a political stand on the issue almost a year ago, but they have not done so up to the present. Abandonment of the project, however, will not sweep away the problems facing the country, and I do not think social reconciliation will be decided at this point, Mr Marothy said.

As part of preparations for a referendum, in keeping with the prime minister's promise, further investigations have been started into the legal aspects of the project by the Ministry of Justice and into economic questions by the National Planning Office, Mr Marothy said.

Government Spokesman Holds News Conference

AU0905112189 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 May 89 pp 1, 5

[Report by correspondent Peter Forro: "Council of Ministers Holds Session—Budget Deficit Greater Than Planned—Priority to Protecting the Forint—We Will Not Reschedule Our Debts—Uranium Mining To Be Reviewed—Press Conference by Government Spokesman Gyorgy Marosan"—in Budapest on 4 May]

[Excerpts] At its session on 4 May, the Council of Ministers evaluated the economic performance in the first quarter of the current year and discussed the actions that need to be taken in order to halt the unfavorable processes.

The government decided on modernizing the system of foreign currency accounts held by the population. The Council of Ministers accepted a proposal aimed at defending the national currency and strengthening its function as legal tender.

The government discussed the state of preparations for the National Assembly meeting to be held in May. Following the session, Spokesman Gyorgy Marosan briefed journalists. [passage omitted]

CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO: Comrades Pavel Hrivnak and Peter Medgyessy held talks in Bratislava on 3 May. Was the Bos-Nagymaros construction discussed or debated during the government meeting?

[Marosan] This has not been separately discussed today; however, as the session is still in progress, it is possible that, among other things, Comrade Medgyessy will also report on this issue. [passage omitted]

DUTCH RADIO: I read in the 3 May issue of MAI NAP [Budapest local evening paper] that Raoul Wallenberg died in Hungary in 1945. Is there any information on this?

[Marosan] To the best of my knowledge—although I do not have official information on this and the government did not deal with this either—Raoul Wallenberg did not die in Hungary in 1945.

NEPSZAVA: There have been rumors that, concerning the first point of the agenda of the government session of 4 May, the government also decided on the concrete elimination and rehabilitation of various enterprises. Is this true?

[Marosan] The elimination and economic rehabilitation of enterprises was discussed during the preparation of the package deal. Obviously, this should be part of such a package deal because, if we want to reduce budget subsidies—and the government wants to advance primarily in this direction—then this will definitely affect the inefficient and loss-making enterprises. However, there was no concrete discussion on the forms and methods of eliminating certain enterprises. I would like to stress that this was only the first step in the preparation of the aforementioned package deal, and we need further coordination in this matter. [passage omitted]

MAI NAP: Does the government's economic package deal contain any larger foreign credit and has any concrete and detailed plan been prepared on how to use this credit?

[Marosan] If the question is whether any further credits were considered in addition to the planned credits, all I can say is that there was no such point on the agenda.

KEPES 7: At a news conference held in the Ministry of Trade on 3 May we heard that the Hungarian National Bank had offered a $20 million credit to a Far East country. To what extent is the practice general in which Hungarian banks offer credits in millions of U.S. dollars, and what is the opinion of the government about this?

[Marosan] Since I was not at the Ministry of Trade on 3 May, I do not know about this transaction. I think this activity is natural in the case of every country, namely that they provide credits to other countries if they want to expand their trade. Therefore, I do not see anything special in this. However, I would like to stress that I am not aware of any specific deal. [passage omitted]

Horn Evaluates Kadar 'Stagnation Period'

LD0905224389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The "Television Newsreel" has asked Gyula Horn, who is also a member of the Central Committee and under secretary of foreign affairs, and who is expecting the post of minister, about Janos Kadar:

[Horn] The [word indistinct] can be evaluated that Janos Kadar was a historical figure of the past more than 3 decades in Hungary and of the fate of the Hungarian nation, a person who can show great results in his work. At the same time, this work and this activity was accompanied by serious inadequacies and grave mistakes, the consequences of which society is suffering today. Here I first of all I believe that what I term the stagnation period of the past 15 years is also connected with the leadership of Janos Kadar.

It is also now very important to emphasize that the well-founded scientific analysis of the recent past, of the past decades, is also necessary, or perhaps it is first of all needed to clarify what sort of mistakes should not be made now and in the future—or, as we put it, the matter of how the questions of further development cannot be answered without answering the reasons for past events. This has to be done calmly and objectively. In this valid disclosure of history, the inadequacies and negative aspects of that leadership, the Kadar leadership, will naturally come to the surface.

Horn Addresses Budapest Party First Secretaries

AU0905155389 Budapest MTI in English 1405 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—The Hungarian reform process is unique in the socialist world, Gyula Horn, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated during the Tuesday conference of the first secretaries of the Budapest party committees.

Mr Horn pointed out that the main point of the political reforms, witnessed in Hungary for the first time in 40 years, is catching up with progressive European traditions. In this context, he said there is no European country capable of this under the one-party system. Another important viewpoint, he said, is that European progression supports the economic system based on mixed forms of property.

In the view of Mr Horn, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is not in a crisis, but confronted with a confusion of ideology and values which accompanies the current process of rearrangement within the party.

On the other hand, the country faces an economic and power crisis, as a result of which the governing party, the government and its bodies are moving on a forced course.

'Hungarian reforms are determined by the fact that the country is a member of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. Hungary's leaving the Warsaw Treaty would undermine internal reform. Hungary's withdrawal is not a passable road, as this would upset the European military balance and would disrupt the division of labour within the Warsaw Treaty with respect to the defence forces', stressed Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, who, as reported, gave a lecture on the international conditions of Hungarian reforms at the conference of first secretaries of the Budapest district party committees on Tuesday.

'Freedom of political and economic enterprise and the legitimization of the multi-party system is what is most needed for the advancement of the reforms. The danger of regression will continue to exist as long as these laws are not framed', Mr Horn said.

Envoys at Victory Day Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

AU0905095689 Budapest MTI in English 0932 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—To commemorate the 44th anniversary of Victory Day, the victory over fascism, wreath laying ceremonies are being held in Budapest on Tuesday.

At the Liberation Monument on Gellert Hill, Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, and his colleagues, as well as leaders of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, laid wreaths of commemoration. At the Soviet Heroes Monument, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary, and Gerd Vehres, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary, as well as the employees of their embassies paid tributes of respect.

'Cabaret' Program Satirizes 1956 Events

LD0905153189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1820 GMT 8 May 89

["Calling to Account" a "Cabaret" with unidentified host and actors—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Host] No, no, I'm not going anywhere. I've been told to stay here for some kind of accounting. No, not for settling accounts; heaven forbid! To point the finger at others? After all, everyone has virtues as well as faults. Let us just imagine, in 1956 when in the spirit of renewal they removed Rakosi and appointed Erno Gero in his place. What would have happened if we had started to point our finger at him and recall the fact that in the Spanish Civil War he had earned the medal of the Barcelona Executioner! What would have happened then? In my view, anarchy. Such a big rumpus that in the end they would have had to call in the Soviet troops to make order. So, let us not point any fingers about who interrogated whom. [passage omitted]

In my opinion, it is also an exaggeration that the electors want to recall [deputy] Mihaly Korom, saying that he is unsuited for any kind of office. Well, this viewpoint is untenable. What would happen to us if everyone were to be recalled based on such considerations? And heaven help us if they required all our country's leaders and officials to take some IQ test, well, wouldn't they be decimated? In the end, on some pretext or other, even Otto Habsburg would have to be readmitted into the party. [passage omitted]

You remember what a big issue they made out of that birthday party on 23 October, when at 0400 the police beat up the rowdy shindiggers with rubber truncheons and then dragged the host downstairs by his feet so that his head banged at every step? Well, why did they have to make an issue out of that? When Comrade Adanyi—I say comrade, because he has not been dismissed from the police—when, as I say, Comrade Adanyi, Chief Kicker, clearly stated that he had misunderstood the situation. He insisted that there was a counterrevolutionary situation in the apartment. I can just see it. It started in the hall as a people's uprising, but by the time it got into the lounge, a veritable shindig was raging. [passage omitted] Well, they deserved what they got. Nobody should hold a birthday party on 23 October. [passage omitted]

We owe a lot to linguists these days. Take a word like counterrevolution. It's an ugly word. Revolution is even uglier. But that is nothing to the linguists. In place of them, they invented the word people's uprising. There is now a special dictionary of language renewal, to tell people what word to use in place of some other word. And heaven help anyone who gets it wrong! Like Karoly Grosz in the Sports Hall, when he let slip the word White Terror. [passage omitted]

As for the historians, well, they also have their work cut out. Apart from the linguists, it is the historians who have the biggest task these days. It is they who evaluate the fifties, the sixties, and even 1988. Why? Because it is well known that historians are the ones who work most thoroughly, therefore the most slowly, in the world. [passage omitted] Sometimes I have the feeling that this entire country has secretly been entrusted to historians. That is why there is slow progress in the matters of the freeways, car allocations, political decisions, law enactments, and housing renewals. That is why things are going to rack and ruin. Ruins do not bother the historians; they even want to make us love the ruins; and who knows, they might succeed, and in a few years there will be a ruin-mania [rommania] in our country as well.

There is one thing that worries me about these rehabilitations and these callings to account. [passage omitted] The one we should be calling to account is the one who from a safe position now chants ideas of reform, because he is the one who will shape our future. [pasage omitted] He will be the first to leave the ship, taking with him the detailed personal file of the crew. The fresh reformer is even able to name the scapegoat among our leaders, saying that it was his fault that at that time he did not become just as brave a democrat as he now appears.

And the other man says that that particular leader wouldn't mind answering for everything, only he is no longer able to render his accounts, for, well, biological reasons. In other words, he is not well. But he does not know it by now. Actually, we are not well, either, but we do know it. He does not know that we're not well; he didn't know it in the old days, either. Because they told him that beer still cost 3.60 and filter-tips 4.20, and he believed them—for biological reasons. So, perhaps the one to blame is the one who left him in that post, even when he could see that he could no longer see.

And that is how the Kekkonens, the Tsedenbals, the Comrade Maos come about, and the Brezhnevs who live to the final limits of human patience. All these people were allowed to stay there. The exception perhaps is Chernenko, because he was already in a biological condition when he was elected. I could say he was living his second childhood. He wanted to drive to the Kremlin in a kindergarten minibus.

But new winds are blowing now. [passage omitted] The prime minister speaks languages like any common intellectual. What is more, he wants to appoint his minister himself. By now the People's Front has given up the right of expressing an opinion, the party center has given it up, and I too have given them up.

Now there is an opposition roundtable; there are party splits as well, and the funeral will also take place. True, we still say that it is at the family's request, because the historians have not yet finished their work. It doesn't matter. When it's 23 October we will say it's at the family's request that it's a national holiday.

And we have also heard that Imre Nagy must be fully rehabilitated. It does not matter. We know that this too was not done by the historians but by economists because we are in a difficult situation. Don't you get it? I'll explain it to you. Imre Nagy will be readmitted to the party. And then the family will be obliged to pay his 30 years' membership dues.

[First actor] Good morning.

[Second actor] Good morning.

[First actor] What are you doing here in the ditch?

[Second actor] Can't you see? I'm tabulating.

[First actor] What are you tabulating?

[Second actor] The vehicles going home.

[First actor] Why?

[Second actor] It's a traffic count. Have you never heard of it?

[First actor] But a car has just driven by and you didn't tabulate it.

[Second actor] It isn't cars I'm tabulating.

[First actor] What then?

[Second actor] Heavier vehicles.

[First actor] Trolley buses?

[Second actor] Tanks.

[First actor] What kind of tanks?

[Second actor] Soviet, U.S., whatever.

[First actor] U.S. tanks do not come this way.

[Second actor] You see? You can answer your own question yourself.

[First actor] What question?

[Second actor] Well, the question about what kind of tanks I'm tabulating.

[First actor] And why are you tabulating them?

[Second actor] I don't know. It just feels good. I like the direction in which they're going.

[First actor] And how long have you been tabulating?

[Second actor] For 44 years. But I only counted the first one yesterday. At Kiskunhalas. Tomorrow I'll dash down to Veszprem as well.

[First actor] Why?

[Second actor] To see whether they're not going toward Kiskunhalas. [passage omitted]

[First actor] What does a tank look like from the back?

[Second actor] Well, in my view, better than from the front. It's a matter of taste. [passage omitted]

[First actor] Forgive me, but do I sense some kind of provocation in all this? Are you casting doubt on the advantages of the Warsaw Pact?

[Second actor] Of course I am not casting doubt on it. On the contrary. I have just discovered one of its advantages that I never even thought about till now.

[First actor] What is that?

[Second actor] That the Warsaw Pact is capable of defending us not only against our enemies but also against our allies.

[First actor] Where did you get that idea?

[Second actor] From Csaba Tabajdi, the deputy department head of the party center. He also spoke about some kind of southeasterly direction [Romania]. He didn't mean Austria, I take it.

[First actor] Come on, now, why should we be afraid of our allies?

[Second actor] I don't want to make too much of it, but in'44 and in'56 too it was our allies who entered our country. Although, in'68, let us say, we avenged this to a certain extent with a counterentry. Do you not find it odd that every 12 years someone enters the country of his ally? '44,'56,'68,'80....

[First actor]'80? Why, what happened then?

[Second actor] Oh, Afghanistan.

[First actor] Excuse me, but that wasn't a trolley bus either that just drove past. So, chalk one up. Good-bye.

[Second actor] Aurevoir. See you in'92.

Socialist Work Competition Losing Popularity

AU0905135489 Budapest MTI in English 1151 GMT 9 May 89

["Stalinist Vestige or Free Bonus—Work Competition Dies"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 9, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—One of the last remnants of the Stalinist-type performance-enhancing methods, work competition, organized by the trade unions, will cease in Hungary from June 1st according to a government decree. However, all the interested parties are not happy.

According to latest data, bonuses paid out to workers on work competition achievements reached 1.2 per cent of the annual salaries in heavy industry and in the telecommunication industry and 0.9 per cent of the annual salaries in light industry and in agriculture. These bonuses are now to be withdrawn.

Furthermore these bonuses were paid out not just on real economic performance but on other "achievements" too, related to the aim of the "socialist brigade movement", the cadre of work competition, i.e. that the workers fulfilled criteria such as regular visits to theatres, helping collegues with problems, all in all, that they live like "socialist people".

On the other hand, the movement, reborn after 1956, only slightly achieved any real enhancement in performances. Most of the undertakings of the "socialist brigades" in the factory-wide competitions meant that workers declared themselves ready to work according to plan and not to be late on shipments, but in fact, ready to do for extra pay what they otherwise should have done.

In spite of this system of half-free bonuses, but due to growing reluctance of the society to comply with the formal elements of "collective life", work competition lost in popularity. In state-owned companies there were 120 thousand socialist brigades with 1.3 million members in 1975. Until last year the registration of socialist brigades have decreased to 109 thousand and their membership has shrunk to 880 thousand.

Opposition Meeting on Recsk Copper Ore

AU0905130789 Budapest MTI in English
1152 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 9, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—The copper reserves at Recsk (northern Hungary)—valued at about $10 billion even by official estimates—would have to be put at the disposal of a well-defined circle of Hungarian companies willing to assume risks in view of possible exploitation. This was proposed at a joint professional meeting held by the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre Friendly Society and the Forum of Hungarian Democrats (MDF) in Budapest on Monday.

MDF, the largest organization of the Hungarian opposition, proposed that the prospective ore which would make it possible to produce goods to the value of $13 billion—an MDF estimate—could be exploited with the involvement of foreign working capital selected through competitive bidding, in the framework of an economic association.

MDF says the working capital would have to be invested not only in the mining of the ore, but the complete vertical setup of non-ferrous metal industry would have to be created for its utilization as well.

The government would envisage building the copper ore mining at Recsk with the Soviet cooperation. Talks have for some time been in progress with Soviet companies on their involvement in the project.

Geological prospecting, commenced in 1965, revealed the presence of 780 million tonnes of copper ore and 130 million tonnes of polymetallic ore, lying at depths between 600 and 1,200 metres.

The mine was closed in 1976 for economic reasons. Some 7 billion forints (at 1988 prices) have been invested in the mining project. It costs an annual 200 million forints to maintain the mine in its present state, but 1989 is the last year in which it receives state budget support to cover the amount.

Government, Unions Discuss Copper Mine Strike

LD0905210989 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] We have just received this report: There has been a meeting in Warsaw between Jozef Oleksy, minister for trade union affairs; Mieczyslaw Wilczek, minister of industry; and representatives of Solidarity, the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], and the Federation of Trades Unions of Miners. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the situation in the copper mining industry, against the background of the strike action that has been going on since 5 May.

The government representatives presented their stance to the trade unionists and informed them about the impossibility of applying solutions that would give privileges to one group of workers. This might give rise to wage rivalry between workers' groups—a rivalry that would not take into account the country's economic possibilities. The government respects the principle of regulating earnings within the framework of the resources owned by enterprises while taking into account all the system related principles that are in force. No industry can count on tax concessions that are outside the generally binding financial principles. In the case of the copper mining industry the government does not see the possibility of applying solutions other than those in the coal mining industry, solutions designed to improve the proportions of wages between earnings for work on Saturdays and the other days of the week. The government side appealed to the copper miners to understand the existing realities and to end the strike. Each day of the strike inflicts losses to the country in the form of 100,000 tonnes of copper ore and 2 billion zloties. The government has appealed to the trade unions representatives taking part in the meeting to have a joint understanding for the economic realities and to adapt a positive attitude to this stance.

Solidarity TV Studio Opens; Walesa on Elections

AU1005072389 Warsaw PAP in English 2321 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—Tonight, the Polish television broadcast on its second channel the first programme prepared by journalists affiliated to the "Solidarity" citizens' committee.

Lech Walesa inaugurated the 45-minute programme speaking on the forthcoming elections to the Sejm and the Senate.

Next programmes of the "Solidarity" studio will be broadcast every week—alternately on the first or second channel.

Cardinal Glemp, Walesa Discuss Elections

LD0605122189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Information has come from the seat of the Polish Primate: Cardinal Jozef Glemp yesterday received Lech Walesa and those working with him. Walesa briefed the primate on Solidarity's stance regarding the Sejm and Senate elections and on the problems linked with creating a list of Solidarity Citizens Committee candidates. During the conversation, Cardinal Glemp stressed the significance of the Christian ethic in public life.

Walesa Meets Council of Europe Deputies

AU1005122689 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Strasbourg—Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Solidarity trade union, hopes that he will be able to achieve for his opposition movement 20 percent of the votes in the Polish parliamentary elections in June. These elections in which the opposition has been granted 35 percent of the seats in the Sejm for the first time, are an initial step, said Walesa during a discussion with deputies of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg on Wednesday [10 May]. The Nobel Peace Prize winner said that his organization is preparing for the coming elections, "which must be 100 percent democratic." Walesa called upon the Europeans to support the democratic development in Poland. "Without the West, we cannot achieve anything." Walesa had come to Strasbourg at the invitation of the Council of Europe, in order to receive the 1989 human rights prize of this organization of states for his services to democracy and freedom of opinion.

Walesa thinks that lasting peace in Europe is only possible with the simultaneous development of economic cooperation. "Without bread, there will be no democracy." In this respect, the East and West complement each other, he said. "In the West there is unemployment and overproduction, in the East precisely the opposite is the case." The trade union leader reiterated his appeal several times, that the reform process in Poland is inconceivable without the help of the West. He did not answer or comment on a question about the planned visit of Soviet party-state leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Strasbourg on 6 July.

European Council Invites Poland, Hungary To Join

LD0605055689 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 5 May 89

[By PAP correspondent Robert Bielecki]

[Text] Strasbourg, May 5—The Council of Ministers of the European Council invited Poland and Hungary at the motion forwarded by Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg to join the European Council's cultural convention, the council's chairman, Foreign Affairs Minister of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek told newsmen tonight.

Van den Broek added that the decision of the Council of Ministers was adopted unanimously and was received by the ministers with great satisfaction.

Answering one of the questions Hans van den Broek said that the European Council followed with considerable interest and satisfaction the developments taking place in socialist countries which make possible the consolidation of contacts between the two parts of Europe. The invitation of Poland and Hungary to join this convention is proof of the positive attitude towards those transformations.

Walesa Adviser Geremek on Parties, Elections

AU0805140789 Vienna PROFIL in German 8 May 89 p 51

[Interview with Bronislaw Geremek, adviser to Solidarity chairman Lech Walesa, by Jana Starek in Warsaw; "The Elections Are an Initial Step"; date not given]

[Text] PROFIL: Solidarity had more than 10 million members 10 years ago, almost one-third of the Polish people. Does it still embody the Poles' hopes today?

Geremek: Solidarity continues to have the confidence of our society. It is not only a trade union, it is a mass movement. It expresses the people's most important social, national, and political aspirations: Solidarity is fighting against the totalitarian monopoly of power.

PROFIL: Was totalitarianism defeated in the roundtable talks?

Geremek: It was not a victory, but possibly a historic change. This is the first time in East European history that you can talk about a democratization process and not just liberalization measures. The elections and the entry of the opposition into Parliament are an initial step.

PROFIL: How about the founding of political parties?

Geremek: Judging by all opinion polls—both the official and the unofficial ones—the people are suspicious. The one-party system has destroyed the usual political attitudes. The Poles do not like the term "party," nor do they trust any party. In contrast, the Solidarity movement is considered the people's mouthpiece. We must build a new political culture which must, however, not be a continuation of the interim war period and not a repetition of old dreams and mistakes.

PROFIL: What is being done in this direction?

Geremek: We have set up a citizens' committee representing different political groups and social sectors. Our candidates are to be considered as one team. The election campaign is supposed to be a race not between persons, but between programs and future projects.

PROFIL: But the election results were partly agreed upon in the roundtable talks.

Geremek: It is correct that the Sejm elections—our parliamentary elections—are marked by this agreement. The majority of seats will go to the governing coalition—the Communist Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) and its satellites. However, 35 percent of the seats will be democratically elected for the first time. A new situation could also come about in the government coalition, because the PZPR, accounting for 38 percent, does not have an absolute majority. The satellite parties (Democratic Party and Peasants Party—PROFIL) will not at any rate support it. Solidarity could profit from that.

PROFIL: Will the Senate, the new second chamber of Parliament, be elected more democratically?

Geremek: Yes, it will. In each Voivodship (administrative district—PROFIL), two senators will be elected, with the exception of Warsaw and Katowice, which will have three seats. It is true, we start from the position of the weaker one, because we do not have experience, we do not have money, we do not have printing shops, and we have much too little preparation time. But our strength lies in the struggle against the totalitarian regime.

PROFIL: Poland's economic situation continues to be disastrous.

Geremek: It was not possible in the roundtable talks to decide on a comprehensive agreement; only individual political decisions on economic issues were made. It is therefore possible that inflation will rise and the living standard will fall further.

PROFIL: Will people not hold Solidarity co-responsible?

Geremek: Of course. And that might split not only the Communists but also the opposition. Therefore, it is too early to speak about successes achieved. We certainly have achieved something which constitutes a change not only for Poland but for all of East Europe. However, the results will be shown in the economic development only in a few months.

PROFIL: What significance will aid from the West have in this respect?

Geremek: The Western countries have an opportunity for the first time to influence the democratic evolution in this part of Europe. If the economic situation deteriorates, the Polish public will reject our agreements. The democratic development would not be jeopardized by Soviet decisions or by internal struggles, but by Polish society itself. For the people, there would then be more democracy, but no bread. In this situation, support from the West would be extremely important.

PROFIL: What specifically do you have in mind?

Geremek: First of all, the sum of repayments should be decreased. New credits should not be given to governments, but to industrial projects directly, in particular, to the private sector, because without changed property structures, it is impossible to develop a market economy. Our nationalized industry will be societized, in other words, we intend to abolish the system of nomenklatura.

PROFIL: Are you also ready to support unpopular measures, such as closing down nonprofitable enterprises?

Geremek: We certainly are. We have demanded for years that such enterprises be closed down. However, being a trade union, we of course also fight for the possibility to re-train workers in courses. We not only consider profitability, we also consider social and human aspects.

PAP Announces Bush Visit to Poland
LD0505142889 Warsaw PAP in English
1324 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—U.S. President George Bush will pay an official visit to Poland in the first half of July at the invitation from President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Bush Receives Solidarity's Kuron, Others
LD0405143989 Warsaw PAP in English
1334 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] Washington, April 4—U.S. President George Bush on Wednesday received at the White House the laureates of the Democracy award conferred by the American National Endownment for Democracy.

Among them was Jacek Kuron, a Solidarity advisor and participant in the "round table." Handing him the award, President Bush stated that Poland was heading in the direction of greater freedoms for all its citizens, greater economic potential and greater economic possibilities. "The world will be watching and applauding," Bush said, adding that this particularly referred to the United States.

Jaruzelski Interviewed by Italian Daily
LD0905210289 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1730 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has given an interview to the Italian daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

[Unidentified correspondent] Today's edition of this Italian daily with the largest circulation in the country carried on the front page under huge headlines the words of General Jaruzelski saying that Poland would not move back from the road of reforms and that our country, which is a laboratory of renewal, is outpacing the perestroyka of Mikhail Gorbachev. In a period of difficult years we have all become more mature—the authorities and opposition alike. Italy has always shown understanding, even in Poland's most difficult moments. As for the question of when there will be a new visit to Poland by John Paul II, I shall limit myself to the answer, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, that a patriot such as the Pope will always be cordially welcome.

Rakowski Meets U.S. Medical Group Officials
LD0805205889 Warsaw PAP in English
1851 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski received representatives of "Project Hope" with Vice-President John Walsh and Dr. Stan Szyfelbein of medical academy in Harvard.

Cooperation of "Project Hope" with Poland dates back to 1974. This U.S. organization, founded in 1958, by Dr. William Walsh cooperates with 18 health service institutions in Poland. With its help about 20 Polish physicians and paramedics are trained in the United States every year and some 60 U.S. specialists visit Poland.

Olechowski Visits Canada; Meets Clark, Mulroney
LD0805235489 Warsaw PAP in English
2229 GMT 8 May 89

[By PAP Correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] Ottawa, May 8—Poland's Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski said today that Poland wanted to be Canada's close economic and political partner.

After two-hour talks at the Foreign Ministry here, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joseph Clark recalled that two years ago he paid an official visit to Poland. Since that time there have been very significant and encouraging changes in Poland, said he.

During today's talks the two sides positively assessed the to-date development and level of Polish-Canadian relations and stressed unanimously their will to elevate them to a higher level. Much attention was paid to economic cooperation. The Polish side came out in favour of restoring normal financial and credit relations with Canada and of Canada's meeting halfway Poland's postulates concerning indebtedness put forward in the Paris Club and in the International Monetary Fund.

The two sides agreed upon further actions designed to broaden economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation. They positively assessed cooperation in fishery and health protection and expressed interest in broadening it.

The two ministers discussed main issues of the international situation with particular regard to the CSCE process and disarmament questions. They stressed good cooperation of the two countries on the U.N. forum and in the U.N. peace-keeping forces.

The Polish foreign minister was received by Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney. The talk focused on bilateral relations and possibilities of their development. Minister Olechowski conveyed to the Canadian premier an invitation from Poland's Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Also today, the Polish foreign minister held talks with vice-chairman of the general committee of the two chambers, Steve Paproski, at the parliament here.

Tomorrow, Minister Olechowski will continue official talks. He will meet with ministers of finance and of international trade, and with the leader of the New Democratic Party.

Olechowski Ends Canada Visit

AU1005072289 Warsaw PAP in English
2224 GMT 9 May 89

[Report by PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] Ottawa, May 9—Today, on the second day of his official visit to Canada, Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski met with Minister of Finance Michael Wilson and Minister of Foreign Trade John Crosbie.

They assessed the to-date economic cooperation between Poland and Canada and unanimously stressed that there were considerable possibilities to broaden it. They discussed concrete fields and ventures which would be of interest for Canadian traders and industrialists. Minister Olechowski said that a growth of trade cooperation and industrial coproduction should be accompanied by a full normalization of financial and credit relations between Poland and Canada. The Polish minister informed the Canadian side about Poland's talks with the Paris Club and the International Monetary Fund designed to restructure indebtedness and to loosen a debt halter. The Polish stand and postulates met with a friendly reaction on the part of the two Canadian ministers.

Also today, Minister Olechowski met with leader of the new Democratic Party John Edward Broadbent. He stressed the precedent nature of reforms implemented in Poland and expressed interest in a visit to Poland and talks with Polish parliamentarians this autumn.

In the afternoon, Minister Olechowski wound up his visit to Canada and left for Warsaw. Upon his departure, in his interview for PAP he positively assessed the visit. "All my interlocutors, including the Canadian premier, the secretary of state for external affairs, heads of economic ministries and Canadian parliamentarians, spoke with friendliness and sympathy about Poland. They expressed readiness to support our efforts in the Paris Club designed to make repayments of our debts easier. We agreed with the Canadian side to further intensify contacts and political dialogue, and to elevate it to a higher level," said he.

"During the visit we discussed bilateral relations. We agreed to make possibilities of cooperation more concrete in such fields as food processing and pulp and paper industries, natural environment protection, and building materials industry. Apropriate conclusions in this field will be presented during a session of the Polish-Canadian mixed commission, to take place in Ottawa in November," said Olechowski.

On Monday night, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joseph Clark gave dinner in honour of Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski. During the dinner they delivered speeches.

While addressing the gathering, Minister Olechowski said that today, when serious changes were taking place in Poland, there were all premises so that relations between our two countries enter another significant stage of development. My present visit is serving this goal. We are of the opinion that dynamic cooperation between Poland and Canada will bring calculable profits to the two sides, in tune with the tradition of our lasting cooperation.

We welcome with satisfaction the readiness of the Canadian Government to provide us with aid in reaching more profitable condition of spreading the repayment of debts and for the IMF programme. Some Canadian companies started their activity in Poland with success. We are coming out in favour of broadening relations with Canada, of development of friendship of the two states and of the two nations, and of friendly cooperation.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joseph Clark said that visits by foreign ministers and parliamentarian delegations of the two countries since 1987 were a "good omen" and one could hope that fruitful Canadian-polish Cooperation would be regular and held on all levels.

Minister Olechowski's visit paid at that significant moment of Poland's modern history is a manifestation of significance attached by Canada to relations with Poland. Canada welcomes the results of the "round table" and the spirit of national reconciliation which accompanied the agreement reached recetly against the background of changing phenomena in Eastern Europe and East-West relations.

In the final part of his speech, Joseph Clark expressed hope that soon one would take up steps towards Poland concerning the spreading by the Paris Club of debt repayments, and the IMF programme and new loans from the World Bank. We also hope that Canadian-Polish relations will broaden and our nations will share their skills and achievements in all fields.

Italian President Cossiga Arrives in Warsaw

AU1005113889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1000 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpt] Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, arrived in Poland today at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This is the first visit to Poland by an Italian president for 25 years. The present visit thus illustrates both the very good state of Polish-Italian relations, and the changes taking place in Europe.

President Francesco Cossiga is accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, at a time when the barriers dividing Europe are collapsing. This is illustrated by the EEC attitude toward cooperation with Poland, the EEC's readiness to render Poland assistance in extracting itself from the crisis, and the Council of Europe's decision to invite Poland to take part in its work. [passage omitted]

Consular Relations With Chile To 'Normalize'

LD0405192989 Warsaw PAP in English
1800 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 4—The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that acting according to arrangements with the Chilean Foreign Ministry, the sides had agreed to normalize consular relations between the two countries.

Politburo Assesses Socio-Political Situation

AU0905223089 Warsaw PAP in English
2215 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—The Political Bureau of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC [Central Committee] met here today at a session to assess the socio-political situation in Poland. Representatives of the government reported on the activities taken with a view to stabilisation and improvement of market supply.

The session discussed the course and results of the national conference of PUWP delegates and worked out the procedure of realisation of its decisions.

The conclusions of the recent meeting with the representatives of nationalities' associations at the PUWP Central Committee were also reviewed.

The political bureau acquainted itself with an information on the course of Wojciech Jaruzelski's working visit to Moscow and his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Sejm To Convene 17 May; Agenda Detailed

AU0905161889 Warsaw PAP in English
1552 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—Presidium of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) decided to call the 48th meeting of the house on May 17.

The agenda is to include among other items:

—report by Sejm extraordinary committee on government draft laws on: 1. State-Catholic Church relations, 2. Guarantees of freedom of conscience and religion, 3. Social insurance of the clergy,
—report by Sejm committees on deputies' draft law on physicians' self-government,
—report by Sejm committees on a government draft law on the market development fund and demonopolization of trade,
—report by Sejm committees on a deputies' draft law on establishing the cross of combat deed [word indistinct] Polish Armed Forces in the West,
—draft resolution amending Sejm's June 29, 1983 resolution on further development of crews' self-managements in socialized enterprises,
—deputies' question time.

Delegate Speeches at PZPR Conference Cited

LD0505220889 Warsaw PAP in English
2003 GMT 5 May 89

["Discussion at National Conference of Delegates"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—Witold Nawrocki, member of the CC [Central Committee] commission for culture, editor-in-chief of the KULTURA weekly: There is a need for change in the culture policy as old standards of conduct got worn out. Necessary is a new philosphy of culture and not only a set of instructions and socio-technical norms. Necessary is also an intellectual movement in the party and around the party.

Boleslaw Smagala, member of the central control and audit commission, first secretary of the voivodship committee in Elblag: We have entered a road of political and economic reforms from which there is no return. If we want to meet the challanges of today, to consolidate our place in the formula of political pluralism we must make our party an ideological and political movement, a political force expressing the will and interest of social groups and classes on which we depend. The opinion that the party always was a defender of administration's decisions and a shield concealing the consequences of mistakes made brought too much harm to the party and to the state. This practice should belong to the past for ever.

General Florian Siwicki, CC Political Bureau member and defence minister: all sides must show good will to make peace and detente become a lasting phenomenon. Unless threat disappears completely, Poland and her borders must be potected by a reliable shield and the national armed forces and the coalition defensive system of the socialist community—the Warsaw Treaty—must operate effectively. We do not want to build our forces to exceed defensive needs but we also cannot accept weakness. He who does not understand this fundamental truth, who hits at the army and military service—irrespective of intentions and motives—objectively strikes at the security and sovereignty of our nation and state.

Teresa Wozniak, a doctor from Elk: The party is facing three main tasks today, first, departing from the "nomenklatura" we must learn to well prepare staff to perform managerial functions in the state. Second, there is a need to clearly define one's own identity. And third, the ideological work which is marked by much negligence.

Stanislaw Sosnowski, first secretary of the voivodship committee in Skierniewice: We do not act in the void. We meet obstacles, barriers and particular interests, and lack of understanding that changes are a historic necessity.

We will not court, charm and buy anyone. We are striving for support and confidence not for ourselves but for the shape of socialism, for the development, for constant search for better solutions and for Poland's prosperity.

Alfred Miodowicz, PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC political bureau member and chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ): I am often asked about the condition of trade unions affilited within OPZZ. There are guesses whether we shall not share the fate of CRZZ (Central Council of Trade

Unions) of 1980. In fact, nothing indicates that. Pluralism did not weaken us, the calculations of our rivals did not come true. There is no phenomenon of massive abandoning of our ranks. Our activists get along in the new circumstances.

PUWP members cannot belong to trade unions which stand in opposition to the party. Political and ideological divisions do not exclude, or course, cooperation and colaboration in crucial matters for Poland and Poles.

We face the elections to the Sejm. If we want to maintain our position we need to adopt an elections manifesto which will be concise, legible, and which will win voters. The condition for success of our intentions is an improvement of the economy.

Bogumil Ferensztajn, PUWP CC member and minister of spatial planning and housing: Housing is not only a social by also a political problem. At the moment, it is perhaps one of the most important problems. We assess that 1.2 million of waiting people really need a separate flat. I think that when we refer it to the number of flats annually rendered for exploitation which has been kept at the level of 195,000-200,000 for several years now, it means, largely simplifying the matter, that the most urgent needs may be satisfied witnin 6-7 years.

Janusz Kubasiewicz, CC political bureau alternate member, first secretary of the Warsaw PUWP committee: We must regain our influence among workers, farmers, intelligentsia and young people, and full support of our natural social base for the policy of the party and for the reforms.

The party needs a clearly outlined political line. Someone may say that we have it and that it is the line of agreement and struggle. But activists are asking today whether we see in full social results of the implementation of political and economic reforms. What do we do to prevent negative effects? There is still too much uncertainty, hesitation and doubts in the party.

Marek Jozefiak, CC member, chairman of the main board of the Polish Students' Union: It is worth asking why young people prefer to make a career in companies, and to start their own businesses. Why do they have bigger resonsibilities of acting in opposition circles? Complaints are heard that young party intelligentsia nearly does not exist today. One could find numerous causes of this state of affairs, but let us not forget that revisionists and dogmatists were eliminated until not long ago, forgetting that vivid programmatic platforms might arise only as a result of ideological confrontation.

Rakowski, Minister Meet Local Officials

AU1005073689 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—Government members met here today with town presidents and heads of towns and communes to discuss the tasks of local state administration in the current socioeconomic situation, especially in the electoral campaign to the Sejm and the Senate.

The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and attended by 2.5 thousand representatives of local state administration from all over the country.

In his address Vice-Premier Ireneusz Sekula stated that electoral fight for new-style authority was being waged in a new style. These 26 days till the elections are a turning point related to the definite end of the old world which is dissatisfactory for many and in which old schemes and rules have been working, he said. One can base on them no more. We are entering a world in which programs, attitudes and methods will be competetive, Sekula added.

The government coalition is not oriented towards empty effects signifying nothing in its electoral campaign. We have a far-reaching economic program. We may start experiments and create zones of accelerated development. We create chances for all, and first of all, for people displaying initiative. We protect weak social groups, undertake activities which prevent the situations of conflict, Sekula stressed.

Vice-Premier, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy Kazimierz Olesiak spoke about government decisions serving development of farming and civilization progress in the countryside. He pointed to the role local authorities may play in introduction of market mechanisms in food economy. Supporting development of small-scale processing businesses and trade and setting up various farming companies, also with foreign capital, one should lead to sound competitiveness on food market, he stated.

Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek focused on chances for using the existing possibilities to develop the economy and described his expectations connected with local authorities, organizers of economic life in Poland, as he termed them, in this respect.

I would like to initiate the development of a new local industry, the one expected to realize aims supported and pointed by the state. It should mainly base on the ownership of private entrepreneurs, companies, cooperatives or state-private firms, he said.

This is so important because funds the state will assign to restructure the heavy industry and investments in the coming five years will be rather small. Local authorities must make money by themselves and it is with such a program that we should enter the elections, he stated.

In the discussion representatives of state administration local bodies focused on determinants of the work of those links and possibilities of their impact on economic development of localities and regions.

Concluding the meeting, Rakowski stated that one can say already today that the electoral campaign visibly animated political life. Society's increased interest in public affairs may favourably influence the ongoing structural changes in the economy and social life of the country.

Characterizing the current, most important tasks of state administration, he told the participants in the meeting that the first task would be to convince voters that coalition candidates are trustworthy and that their presence in the Sejm will guarantee consolidation of the achievements of socialism.

Letters sent to me ever more frequently bring charges that authorities are too mild, that they turn a blind eye to brutal violations of public order. Well, this is our weakness. It ensues from that that we, above all, hope that public opinion will build a wall of aversion and condemnation to separate those who, in fact, destroy still fragile social peace which has been achieved with difficulties. We expect constructive opposition to take a stand on this issue, Rakowski went on to say.

At the end of the meeting the premier appealed to the participants to maximally engage themselves in fight for winning a possibly biggest number of votes for coalition candidates.

Minister Orzechowski Discusses State of Party

AU0605173889 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 89 p 4

[Interview with Marian Orzechowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Maksim Bekhar: "Under the Sign of Renewal"—date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Bekhar] What are your expectations, as one of the leaders of the party, for the national party conference?

[Orzechowski] They are high, very high, and are in keeping with the times and the scale of the times that Poland, all its classes, social groups, and political forces are now experiencing.

However, it is natural that the national conference should not merely be an internal party event. Our party is the initiator and motive force of the profound economic and social changes in the country and the reforms in the intellectual sphere. A new reality is coming into being in Poland, in which the problems of the people are being solved more successfully than before. A new image of socialism is being born, which is turned toward man, his needs, desires, and aspirations.

[Bekhar] In your view, what is the self-confidence of the party member like at present? Or, to be even more precise, what is the difference between the self-confidence he felt following the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] in 1986 and what he feels now, in the days before the conference?

[Orzechowski] Well, you see, the party member's self-confidence, as well as the state of the entire party, is a variable value and, what is more, it is highly differentiated. This is normal for a party with more than 2 million members which is going through a difficult period of ideological and political transformations.

However, putting it in the most general terms, this self-confidence is now determined by several factors.

First, it is determined by a self-assessment, an analysis of the period following the 10th PZPR Congress, by a search for an answer to the question of what we have succeeded and not succeeded in doing, for subjective and objective reasons. This reassessment of the achievements and failures is actually being made in the form of a great political dialogue within the party itself, a dialogue that is frank and principled, sometimes extremely acute, and not always pleasant for the party leadership, against whom many critical remarks, demands, and claims are being made.

Second, it is determined by the conscious realization throughout the party of the essence and consequences of the decisions and resolutions of the 10th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, that are being "translated" into the language of the practice, functions, and actions of the party organs and hundreds of thousands of primary party organizations. All this is not proceeding so easily, or without resistance. For some of the party members, this is even a peculiar kind of shock. However, we can hardly expect anything else when we are changing from one model of a Marxist-Leninist party to another, contemporary model that at last corresponds to the times, can we?

Third, it is determined by the awareness that elections for a new two-chamber parliament will take place in 1 month. These elections will be quite different from the previous ones, since a legal, organized political opposition will take part, and the number of candidates for each seat will be unlimited.

Such elections represent a great political test of the party, the correctness and attractiveness of our program, and our ability to reach the voters, in order to convince them and win their trust, and thereby their votes. The forthcoming June elections represent the first trial "by fire and water," so to speak, in the last 40 years for all our party's 2 million members. A special kind of radical change is now taking place in their consciousness: They are beginning to realize that these elections will be a most real and difficult political battle, and that the fate of Poland, of socialism in Poland, and of the party itself

will largely depend on the election results. I therefore expect that the conference will lead to a great mobilization of the party for the election campaign. We are counting on the conference presenting the PZPR to society and the workers class as an ideological and political force that is internally united, sure of itself, decisive as a party, with a program for bold reforms leading to the strengthening of socialism, a program that includes reforms within the party itself. Moreover, the conference must show that the party also has a program for its role in the life of society and the state, for methods and forms of action, and for the principles and climate of the party's own internal life.

Accordingly, major changes are taking place in the self-confidence of the party members, as compared with the period 3 years ago. They are guided by the well-founded conviction that the key to the development of the situation lies in their hands.

[Bekhar] What in your opinion, Comrade Orzechowki, is most important for the country at the moment: Ideology or economics? In general, where do you see their point of intersection in contemporary Polish conditions?

[Orzechowski] Naturally, at present the economy, its strengthening, and meeting society's needs are crucial for everything. In other words, we must overcome the inflationary processes, achieve market equilibrium, restructure industry, and resolve the workers' everyday problems. Without good economic results, and without a fair distribution of these results, socialism cannot and will not exist. However, I would like to remind you of the unity of the three elements: Economics, politics, and ideology. This unity has not lost its importance even today. Ideology and economics always intersect at the point where the paths of the production of wealth and its distribution cross, the point where the basic principle of socialism, namely social justice, begins to operate. In other words, even now, under the conditions of profound changes in socialism, ideology determines which special aims will be realized in the spheres of wealth production and distribution, and which classes and social groups will have their interests best satisfied.

[Bekhar] Thank you for sparing this time for us during this period, which is so dynamic for the entire party and its leadership. All the same, I would like to ask you this: What do you expect at the conference—criticism, or unanimous support for the policy of the "dramatic" 10th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee?

[Orzechowski] I expect a critical evaluation of the road we have covered, and development in the views on many specific issues. However, I also expect principled support for the strategic line drafted at the 10th plenum, and an outlining of the ways and methods for successfully and consistently implementing this line in the interest of the workers class and working people.

Baka Interviewed on Worker Self-Management

LD0805200189 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 May 89

[Interview with Wladyslaw Baka, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo, by unidentified correspondent, date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In Gdansk, the third national forum of worker self-management is under way.

[Correspondent] In the new ZMIANY weekly, a self-management weekly whose first issue has just been published, you are being proposed to the Polish parliament as one of the spokesmen of Polish worker self-management. What are the most important elements of the concept of self-management development in Poland which you would like to put across? You were putting them across in this hall today.

[Baka] I think that I got into the columns of this newspaper because I am really a decided advocate of the self-management option, acknowledging, as does my party, that worker self-management is a lasting characteristic of socialism, of the Polish model of socialism, and a lasting orientation of the Polish road. At the moment, the orientation toward privatization is creating a furor. I am decidedly opposed to this. I think that there is a place for the development of all sectors, including the private one, but we cannot—I will not allow such a solution—see a way out of problems in privatization of the economy in Poland. The development of the private sector has a very large role to play, but we must also seek such forms as would allow for the socialization of this ownership, and I see such a possibility—I spoke about it today—in the form of developing worker share-ownership. That means making the purchase of shares of a given enterprise possible for workers, making them co-owners of their enterprise.

Democratic Party's Electoral Platform Reported

LD0905000389 Warsaw PAP in English 2247 GMT 8 May 89

["Democratic Party's Electoral Declaration (Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—As the party of Polish Democrats, searching for ways of overcoming many years crisis and ensuring Poland's full return to the circulation of European political and economic life, we aim at:

—constructing a democratic state to be the common good of all citizens and not a ruling instrument of any social stratum or class
—A system of a genuine parliamentary democracy
—Transforming the systemic model functioning in Poland towards liquidation of the omnipotence of the state and the monopoly of power, introduction of fully democratic methods of ruling, guarantees of full development of political, economic and union pluralism

—Ratifying by Poland of a U.N.-adopted optional protocol concerning guarantees for exercising rights included in the covenants on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights
—Creating in Poland of a modern economic system to be based on free development of commodity-money relations.

We will consistently aim at a decisive improvement in the state of Polish economy through radically changing its structure, first of all, reducing the share of the raw material-power industry complex, the heavy industry, through supporting expansion of small and medium-size economic forms and services.

—Creating conditions for ever prompter halting of the process of pauperization of culture, science, education and health care. It is necessary to restore proper proportions to the structure of pays, to award bonuses for better qualifications and creative intellectual contribution.

Our more specific aims are:

—Promotion of national interests as the main task of Poland's interior and foreign policy and the sovereignty of the nation as the basis of the law and authority.
—Alliance with reform-oriented trends in the socialist countries and renewal of close ties with Western states, activities for abolishing the division of Europe
—Transforming the to-date coalition for reforms and for saving Poland, open to all democratic forces, legally sanctioning of active political parties
—Liquidating of the system of nomenclature and subjecting authority apparatus to efficient social control
—Creating of a new economic order to be based on market mechanisms, replacing inefficient fields of the state economy with an economic set-up to be characterized by a mixed model of ownership, above all private and communal one, maximally making use of intellectual potential for development of modern industrial branches
—Tightening of contacts and cooperation with the Roman-Catholic Church in view of an important role of the church in integration of the nation and of the convergence of many assumptions of its social science with the program of the Democratic Party, cooperation with other denominations.
—Support to full union pluralism
—Full liquidation of the legacy of Stalinism: examining by courts of all fabricated political trials, counting the years spent by Poles in Soviet labour camps and at deportation sites in the Soviet Union or in Polish prisons during the era of Boleslaw Bierut in consideration of old age and disability pensions, treating the Stalinist crime as genocide.

The Democratic Party has the following electoral slogans:

—Democracy through reforms—Reforms through democracy
—There is no political democracy without economic democracy—There is no economic democracy without political democracy.

State Electoral Commission Reviews Problems

AU0905215889 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—The State Electoral Commission held its third meeting here today to review problems connected with the elections to the Sejm and the Senate. The debates were led by Professor Alfons Klafkowski.

The commission reviewed first appeals from decisions issued by district and voivodship electoral commissions.

As on May Day militia did not allow an electoral action held under the sign of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) in Torun, the State Electoral Commission received a question from the 98th district commission in Torun. The State Electoral Commission stated that a campaign was legally protected if the scope in which it was a campaign of a given candidate and not of an illegal political organization KPN did not violate fundamental principles of freedom of speech and print. [sentence as received]

A report on the incorrectness while gathering votes supporting candidates and forging signatures on lists of candidates in one of the civil defence units in Warsaw made the State Electoral Commission apply to the prosecutor's office for starting proceedings.

The State Electoral Commission also heard a report on preparations to the elections in closed districts of the Ministry of National Defence and of the Internal Ministry. Preparatory work in these districts is in tune with the electoral law and decisions of the State Electoral Commission.

The commission also heard explanations concerning the peculiar nature of closed districts and recommended that electoral control bodies be set up in these districts.

Government Endorses Freedom of Conscience Bill

PM0905113989 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6 Apr 89 pp 1, 6

[PAP report: "Endorsement of Bill on Guarantees of Freedom of Conscience and Creed"]

[Text] PAP—On 5 April in the Office of the Council of Ministers the parliamentary bill on guarantees of freedom of conscience and creed, prepared by a drafting group of government delegates and members of Polish Ecumenical Council [PRE], was officially endorsed in a ceremony attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and leaders of the Christian churches assembled in the PRE. The document was signed by the joint chairmen of the

drafting group Grzegorz Ryglewski, a director at the Office of Religious Affairs, and His Grace Bishop Wiktor Wysoczanski, who represented the PRE.

Work on the drafting of the document took more than a year. Opinions and comments submitted by leaders of the many churches and religious denominations active in Poland were taken into account in the preparation of the bill, as were those voiced by academic theoreticians and practitioners active in the field of religious affairs. The newly endorsed document is a draft project of a parliamentary act which defines the rights and duties—equally binding for all citizens irrespective of their religion or religion-related conviction—that follow from the constitutional principles of freedom of conscience and creed, separation between the state and the churches or other religious denominations, and equality of all denominations. The bill formulates the uniform principles of the state's attitude toward all churches and other religious denominations while assuming that the legal and financial standing of the individual churches and religious denominations will be determined in detail in separate normative acts.

Acting with the conviction that the newly prepared bill constitutes an important element in the construction of a permanent and stable legislative order that would meet social expectations and safeguard the interests of the Polish people, the drafting group has called upon Minister W. Loranc to apply to the Council of Ministers to submit the endorsed document to the Sejm in the course of routine legislative procedure.

After the endorsement ceremony the joint chairmen of the drafting group gave interviews to the press.

Grzegorz Ryglewski pointed out that the bill confirmed the lasting nature of the principle whereby freedom of conscience and creed applies—both in theory and in practical application—in equal measure to nonbelievers and to believers irrespective of the religious denomination to which the latter may belong. The proposed act provides a firm foundation for granting equal rights to all churches and religious denominations while leaving specific financial and legal considerations to be determined by subsequent, individual Sejm acts.

His Grace Bishop Wiktor Wysoczanski stated that the act would constitute an important legal and political document for all churches and religious denominations in Poland, including also those which were discriminated against in the interwar period. The act would place the legal situation of all churches and religious denominations in Poland on an equal footing for the first time in the country's history.

Council of State Considers Activity of Bar

AU0905150689 Warsaw PAP in English 1359 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—Poland's Council of State met here today to consider a report of the Chief Bar Council on the activity of the bar in 1988.

Accepting the report, the Council of State pointed to the necessity of extending the scope of the bar's activity through increasing the number of barristers in active service so that they could cope with tasks of legal service in the conditions of the changed economic law.

The Council of State stressed the need of a greater participation of the bar and its self-government in propagation of knowledge and observance of the law as well as in protection of civic rights and freedoms.

The council approved the stand of the bar's self-government that considers concern about the barristers' ethics and professional improvement as its main tasks.

Better forms of organization in performing the barrister's profession were also discussed.

In another point of the agenda a draft law on amending some laws specifying the duties of the Council of State was considered. The need for changes results from this year's amendment of the Constitution, and particulary from the introduction of the post of president.

The provision included in the law on amending the Constitution that the president is to take over the Council of State's competences defined in the laws requires specification which of the council's powers are to be transferred to other organs.

The Council of State took up a legislative initiative and submitted a proper draft law to the Sejm.

The council also specified patterns of voting cards for the elections to the Sejm and Senate to be held on June 4 and for the second round of elections.

The Council of State appointed Stanislaw Gebala to the post of Poland's ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Stanislaw Matosek to the post of Poland's representative at the European Communities based in Brussels. Matosek will hold the post beside the function of Poland's ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium and to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to which he was appointed in 1984.

National Bank President Interviewed on Credits

AU0905180389 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 89 p 5

[Interview with Zdzislaw Pakula, president of the Polish National Bank, by Krzysztof Szwedzik: "Will Poland Obtain Credits From the World Bank?"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Szwedzik] On Monday [17 April], U.S. President George Bush announced the outline of a new economic policy in relation to Poland, having as its aim, as he put it, bolstering the democratic reforms in our country. He

also mentioned Polish cooperation with international financial organizations. Taking up this point, I want to ask: How does our cooperation with the World Bank look presently?

[Pakula] Poland is a member of the three institutions which make up the World Bank: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association. In the very near future we shall also become a member of the Multilateral Investments Guarantee Agency.

We belong to one of the regional groups within the World Bank. Our group is composed of countries such as Italy, Greece, Portugal, and Malta. At the head of this group is Italy which represents Poland at the World Bank's main board level. The representation of our interests by Italy is the result of excellently developing cooperation between our two countries. The goodwill and sympathetic understanding for our problems by our Italian partners and their support for us in the long talks and for our endeavors to gain admission to the regional group are valued very highly by us. We are counting on further fruitful cooperation with our Italian partner as well as with the other members of our regional group.

[Szwedzik] What measurable benefits will Polish cooperation with the World Bank bring? What have been the results of cooperation so far?

[Pakula] To give examples of concrete benefits, I can cite last November's credit agreement signed in Warsaw between the International Finance Corporation, a part of the World Bank, and the Horticulture and Apiculture Central Cooperative in Warsaw, for DM29 million for the "Hortex-Polcoop" Fruit and Vegetable Cooperative Enterprise in Gora Kalwaria. This credit is the first loan given to Poland as a result of its membership in the World Bank. There are other interesting International Finance Corporation plans in the pipeline, including, a loan of $15 million to the work cooperatives. Another plan is the organization of a partnership between the Sandomierz Sheet Glass Works and its foreign partners; the value of this undertaking will be $170 million.

These are but some of the effects flowing from our cooperation to date; not very large one might say, but they are preparing the ground for successive loans which we hope will be granted in the near future.

[Szwedzik] Will such loans later be "frittered" away, as happened with the credits granted to us in the 1970's?

[Pakula] Absolutely not. Loans from the World Bank are granted after a deep and penetrating analysis of the financial viability of the economic objectives and are subject to strict expenditure control conditions. There is no possibility that these loans will be, as you have put it, "frittered" away. These credits will not be directed here and there in an impulsive and haphazard fashion, but will be channeled within a framework of concrete development projects, of which two have been ready for over a year now. I refer above all to the "Development of Industrial Exports" and "Development of Agriculture Exports" programs. We are also preparing two programs in the energy sector, namely "Energy 1" and "Energy 2."

Taking into account that the World Bank credits have been delayed, we have, of necessity, decided to make available so called bridging loans to enterprises that qualify for the industrial exports program. These bridging loans are granted by the Commercial Bank and by the Export Development Bank on the basis of principles worked out with the Polish National Bank. The bridging loans will ensure that the investment programs are not delayed, nevertheless, they impose a great burden on our banks, as the sum involved is $25 million, which is 10 percent of the anticipated credits from the World Bank.

[Szwedzik] However, will programs by themselves, no matter how good, be sufficient?

[Pakula] Of course they will not. We are even now trying to implement these programs, something which I have already mentioned. We are preparing the ground for the development of further cooperation with the World Bank. A practical expression of this course of action is, for example, the visits by specialist delegations of the Bank, of which there have been several dozen. The task of these delegations is to analyze how well the most important sectors of our economy are functioning. The remarks and suggestions made by the Bank's specialists are an important source of knowledge, and provide verification of our own personal opinions, as well.

[Szwedzik] From what you have said, it appears that the West has the intention to involve itself more actively in the program of restoring our economy to health.

[Pakula] We are strongly counting on this, but let us not forget several reservations. One of the two fundamental conditions of the provision of credits by the World Bank is the regulation of Poland's relationship with the Paris Club, which includes our main creditors, and it is in this context that we warmly welcome President Bush's initiative for helping with our debt restructuring. The second condition is to prepare a medium term program for the stabilization and the restructuring of the Polish economy, and to agree on it with the IMF and the World Bank.

[Szwedzik] Can one therefore state that prospects for further cooperation between Poland and the World Bank are beginning to look optimistic?

[Pakula] We are hopeful that this will be so, but this will depend on many factors.

Victory Day Anniversary Celebrated in Bucharest

Soviet Envoy Gives Reception

AU0905185589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1989—On the day of victory over fascism, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Bucharest, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, gave a reception on Tuesday, 9 May.

The attendance included deputy heads of section at the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of National Defence, representatives of central institutions of mass and public organizations, party and state activists, generals and senior officers, men of letters and artists and journalists.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military, air and naval attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps.

SCINTEIA Marks Commemoration

AU0905110789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0933 GMT 9 May 89

["Freedom, Sovereignty, Peace—Supreme Ideals, Historical Conquests of the Romanian People—Excerpts From the Article Published by SCINTEIA in Its May 9 Issue"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 09/05/1989—For the 112th time now the Romanian people celebrates today the proclamation of Romania's state independence on May 9, 1877. Today too, it celebrates 44 years since the peoples' victory over fascism on May 9, 1945. These historical events bring into bold relief a fundamental truth of the whole Romanian existence: the Romanians' permanent struggle in defence of the freedom of the ancestral land and of their national being, of their right to be the only masters in their country.

The victory of May 9, 1877 was the fruit of the people's own fight and efforts, of its strength in pursuing the accomplishment of its legitimate aspirations and interests. The winning of Romania's state independence fully confirmed the truth that the foreign domination can delay the accomplishment of a people's desiderata but it cannot prevent its development into a free and independent nation, cannot bend its will to ensure its sovereign and self-relying existence free of any foreign interference and pressure.

The country's subsequent development proved the crucial importance of winning full independence, showing that it is the only way for the natural riches, the human resources, the creative power of the people to be used only for the benefit of its own development, of its socioeconomic progress and advancement. Four decades only after the proclamation of its state independence, the Romanian people accomplished its full national-statal unity, completing the process of formation of the unitary national state, in 1918.

The Romanian Communist Party, set up in 1921, carried further the struggle for the accomplishment of the fundamental aspirations of the working people. It was under its leadership that revolutionary battles were fought against exploitation and oppression, against fascism and war, the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation was accomplished and the process was inaugurated of revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society through the removal of the system based on social inequality and oppression and the passage to the socialist construction.

Joining on August 23, 1944 in the anti-Hitler coalition, Romania placed at the service of the fight against fascism its whole human, economic and military potential. Hundreds of thousands of Romanian military fought, along with the Soviet Armies, for the chasing away of the invaders from the homeland and then for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and a part of Austria. Romania's participation in the anti-Hitler war, the bravery proved by hundreds of thousands of Romanian military in the trenches of the anti-Hitler front, the wide national movement in support of the front, powerfully illustrated the fact that the Romanian nation was steadily inspired by the ideals of freedom, democracy and peace.

Now, on the 44th anniversary of the victory of the peoples over fascism, the working people in Romania pay a rousing homage to the peoples of the Soviet Union who bore the brunt of war, to the peoples of the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, to the combatants in the resistance movements, to the partisans, to all those who contributed to the winning of the victory.

The accomplishment under the RCP leadership of the historic action of August 23, 1944 opened the path to a new, democratic, socialist development of the Romanian society. Removing any exploitation and oppression, successfully building the socialist system in Romania, the Romanian people became really free and the only master of its destiny, purposefully building its new history. Through the steady development and modernization of the productive forces, of the technical-material base of the Romanian society, the country's economic might has steadily grown, and so has the national wealth—the lasting foundation of Socialist Romania's independence.

The RCP preoccupation for the consolidation of the homeland's sovereignty has found a bright crowning this spring in the paying off of the country's foreign debt, illustrating the might and vitality of the national economy, the correctness of the party and state policy of harmonious, multilateral development of Romania. This grand achievement has ensured the country's full economic and political independence.

Noting that in the 44 years that have elapsed since the conclusion of the second world war deep-going social and national revolutionary changes have come about in the life of Europe as well as of the whole world, which resulted in big changes in the balance of forces between the two chief tendencies—the tendency to detente, disarmament and peace, and the tendency to maintaining and continuing the policy of war, strength and dictate, the paper writes: it can be assessed that a relative balance of forces has been reached between these two tendencies, which makes the world situation complex, contradictory and grave.

The fundamental issue of our epoch is the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament. To this end, Romania firmly sustains the necessity of renunciation of the nuclear tests, of the outer space militarization program, of the updating of the short-range missiles. Likewise, it steadily advocates the elimination, concomitant with the nuclear weapons, of the chemical weapons, a radical reduction of conventional weapons under strict international control.

The fact that the two world wars started in Europe, extending subsequently all over the world, discloses the imperative demand of changing Europe into a region of peace and collaboration, as a prime requisite of world peace.

In the light of the past experience, it is also necessary that the policy of strength and dictate, of oppression and domination of interference in internal affairs of the peoples be put an end to for good, and persevering action be taken for the democratization of the international relations, for the strict entrenchment in the relations among all states of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat of force, observance of every people's right to choose its development path by itself, free of any foreign interference or pressure.

Learning the lesson of the Second World War, that disclosed the catastrophic consequences that can be entailed by conciliatory attitudes towards fascism, by the lack of firmness vis-a-vis the policy of aggression and arbitrary violation of other peoples' sovereign rights, the advanced social forces, world public opinion have the lofty duty to do everything possible in order to bar any instance of neofascism, any attempt to seed hatred among peoples, the more so as reactionary, irredentist circles have strived lately to revive "concepts" and ideologies doomed by history.

The victory of May 9, 1945 was a victory of the peoples' united struggle. The defeat of fascism was possible through the building, in front of the danger that was threatening mankind, of the great anti-fascist coalition which was joined by countries differing in point of social system, size or development level. That is why the major lesson of the second world war is the ardent need for the peoples, the broadest democratic and progressive forces—communists, socialists, social-democrats, the most varied public organizations, youth and women's organizations, political groupings of most varied tendencies, to work in close unity both on a national and international plane, in defence of the supreme right of people, of nations, to existence, life, freedom, independence and peace, the daily concludes.

CSSR Officials Greeted on Liberation Day

AU0805195089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1989—On the 44th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Nicolae Giosan, Minister of foreign affairs Ioan Totu, and Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, sent congratulatory telegrams to their counterparts in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

On the same occasion, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Bucharest, Jan Papp, laid a wreath at the memorial to heroes for the liberty of the people and the country, for socialism.

Military Attache of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Bucharest, Colonel Eugen Altschul, Eng., met with soldiers in a garrison of the Romanian Army where he spoke about the significance of the event celebrated. The participants in the meeting saw round an exhibition of photographs supplied by Czechoslovakia's Embassy in Romania.

'Leading' Dissident Doina Cornea 'Missing'

AU0905152089 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, May 9 (AFP)—A leading Romanian dissident, Doina Cornea, has been missing since mid-April from her home in the Transylvanian town of Clug, according to Western diplomats here who have tried to contact her.

The sources said Tuesday that on April 26, Romanian officials prevented a Western diplomat from visiting Mrs. Cornea, 60, at her home, though they had had regular contact with the former French teacher before that.

The woman, who lived with her 80-year-old dying mother, has not been heard from since.

The sources said Mrs. Cornea, a vocal opponent of President Nicolae Ceausescu, has been harrassed by authorities since an interview with French television reporters in November, 1987.

She had recently applied for an exit visa to travel to France after receiving an invitation from Danielle Mitterrand, wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, to attend a non-governmental human rights commemoration there in June.

Mrs. Cornea, who was aligned with no political party, called herself an apolitical, non-dissident opponent of the Romanian regime, which she has denounced in open letters to the Western press.

She said she and other intellectuals were subjected to constant persecution and surveillance, and that she was even prevented from attending Sunday mass. France, Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands have all appealed to the Romanian authorities on her behalf.

The sources also said police had taken further measures against Corneliu Manescu, 73, a former foreign minister and former ambassador to France who denounced the regime in an open letter in March.

Mr. Manescu, who is gravely ill, has been under house arrest since May 1 in a new residence here and thus separated from a friend who brought his medication, according to the sources.

Press Describes National May Day Festivities
AU1005162689

[Editorial Report] The Romanian press in the period up to and including 1 May gives extensive coverage to this year's May Day celebration, terming it a double round-figure event, namely "the 50th anniversary of the great patriotic antifascist and antiwar demonstration of May Day 1939, in whose organization Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu played a decisive role" and "the 100th anniversary of the proclamation of May Day as the day of international solidarity of the working people."

Beginning with 23 April, the Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian carry one or more articles a day as part of a series on this anniversary. As 1 May draws nearer, the dailies allocate more and more space to May Day, with emphasis on the domestic significance of the event and Ceausescu's role in the 1939 workers demonstration, eventually devoting 3-5 pages of each issue to these topics.

The focus on May Day begins with a 1,500-word article by Nicolae Petreanu in SCINTEIA of 23 April entitled "The Workers Class—The Decisive Force of the Romanian People's Struggle Against Fascism and War," which praises the "ideological and political struggle waged by the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] against fascism and war and for the country's independence." From that day on, through 29 April, under the common headline "On the Eve of May Day," both dailies devote one to two and one-half pages of articles, reports, and poems to this event, averaging some 6,000 words per issue. The papers also carry photographs and photographs of paintings of Ceausescu alone, or with his wife Elena, engaged in various political activities.

Beginning with 25 April, the dailies carry several articles, averaging some 3,000 words per issue, by regular commentators or cultural-political figures, which mainly concentrate on "Ceausescu's decisive role in organizing the 1939 demonstration" and which refer only in passing to the international significance of May Day. They deal with such topics as: Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu's "brilliant" past and present revolutionary activity; Ceausescu's "exemplary heroism and devotion to the party"; "the young generation in the front ranks of the party-led revolutionary struggle" against fascism and war; and the "symbolic significance" of the 1939 demonstration for the "Romanian people's struggle for the fatherland's freedom, independence, and sovereignty."

Examples include: "Great Symbol of the Romanian People's Revolutionary Struggle for the Fatherland's Freedom, Independence, and Sovereignty," by University Professor Doctor Stefan Lache in SCINTEIA of 28 April, dealing with the "great revolutionary and organizational qualities" of the "young Communist militants Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu," and praising their role in the 1939 workers demonstration; "High Homage of the Party and People for the Brilliant Revolutionary Activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, a Great Example of the Struggle for Freedom, Independence, and Socialist Construction," by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, in SCINTEIA of 29 April, dealing with the "leading role" of the party, which "must remain the party of the workers class, the most advanced class in society," and Ceausescu's "heroic" and "complex" personality, "a living source of daring ideas and revolutionary facts"; "Ardent and Fiery Homage to the Heroic Revolutionary Activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Supreme Example of Devoted Service to the Dearest Ideas of the Communist Party and the Romanian People," by Emil Bobu, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, in ROMANIA LIBERA of 29 April, effusively dealing with Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu's "decisive" role in the 1939 May Day demonstration, which is a "bright symbol of the long and heroic battles waged by the Romanian people for economic, political, and social emancipation," and eulogizing Nicolae Ceausescu's "great merits in fashioning modern Romania."

Under the common headline "A Glorious Moment in the Workers Class' History of Struggle, led with Heroism and Clearsightedness by the RCP," both dailies from 27 April carry on an inside page a 6,500-word report on the "National Scientific Session on the 'Historic Significance of the Patriotic Antifascist and Antiwar 1939 May Day Demonstration, in Whose Organization Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu

Played a Decisive Role and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Heroic Revolutionary Activity Devoted to the Party and People and to the Triumph of Socialism and Communism in Romania'," held on 26 April in Bucharest. The report gives an outline of papers presented to the session by top party-government officials, who effusively praise Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu's "decisive role" in the 1939 events and in shaping Romania's progress in the postwar period.

SCINTEIA on 30 April and both dailies on 1 May—SCINTEIA, which does not appear on Monday, brought out a special edition for the occasion—devote five out of six pages to celebrations, messages, and various Ceausescu activities, with some headlines printed in red. SCINTEIA of 30 April reports extensively on a "May Day festive meeting" in Bucharest on 29 April, which was attended by Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, and carries the text of Vice President Manea Manescu's speech at the meeting. On 1 May, the dailies report on the visit paid by Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu to a Bucharest "Homage Photo-Documentary and Book Exhibition" on this anniversary, and carry reports on congratulatory messages to Ceausescu from local festive meetings in the provinces. The festive editions focus almost entirely on the anniversary of the 1939 workers demonstration in Bucharest, with brief references on page 6 to May Day festivities around the world.

In addition to the coverage of the dailies, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian signed to press on 27 April devotes 9 pages, totaling some 14,000 words, to articles and reports on the two May Day anniversaries marked this year. This magazine issue contains the only item in the entire Romanian press coverage of the event—a 3,400-word commentary by Dr Aurel Zamfirescu entitled "International Solidarity, an Innovating and Profoundly Mobilizing Concept"—which deals exclusively with the "international significance" of May Day. Emphasizing that the workers class "continues to represent the decisive force among the ranks of all peoples," the article calls for a "new and superior unity of the communist and workers movement"—that "has to bear in mind the diversity of historic, social, and political conditions," and should be "based on new principles of relations"—in order to "mobilize the people's masses in the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence, and social progress."

RCP Termed 'Vital Center' on Party Anniversary

AU0805105589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 8 May 89

["The Romanian Communist Party—A Vital Centre of the Nation"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1989—In an extensive article marking 68 years since the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] daily "ROMANIA LIBERA" surveys the history of the RCP, then stresses that it asserted itself as a true backbone of the aggregate of forces that accomplished the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944, writing inter alia:

The revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society knew a crucial moment in the summer of 1965, when the 9th Congress took place, which equally meant a return to sources and a tremendous opening to the future.

Substantiating its strategy in harmony with the national requirements and the commands of science, the party elaborated, with the decisive contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the program of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's passage to communism. The very concept is tantamount to a discovery of scientific socialism, holding a prominent place in the theory and practice of building the new system.

This festive moment calls for a survey of the data that speak of the absolutely tremendous activity unfolded by Communists at the head of the country. In the 45 years of socialism, the volume of industrial production of the country grew 135 times, most of the rise being recorded after the 9th Congress, when an end was put to stagnation and a package of measures was taken for a very dynamic socioeconomic development, a firm orientation toward branches that promote technical progress. Parallel with the promotion of industrialization, with the updating of the old industrial units and the creation of new ones—the latter count now 180 and are harmoniously distributed all over the country—ever greater attention has been paid to agriculture, that has been promoted to the position of next basic branch of the national economy. As a result, the volume of farm production grew tenfold. In that respect the 9th Congress was the cornerstone, since it is from then on that almost every year has been a record farm year. Fuelled from such sources, the national income, a synthetic index and truthful mirror of the tendencies of any economy, has grown 40 times, allowing for the earmarking of huge funds to investments and the integral fulfilment of the social program that pursues a higher quality of life for all categories of the population.

Romania offers the singular example of a country that, building a powerful and modern economy for itself, has managed, by relying on its own forces, to successfully cope with the negative effects of the world recession and pay off its foreign debt. The official announcement of this grand victory was received by the whole people with great satisfaction, reinforcing our confidence that we are on a good course and enhancing the belief in the lastingness of the national economy, in the correctness of the party's policy. The higher rate of socioeconomic growth and the constant progress of the productive forces would have been impossible without a steady improvement of the relations of production and of the social relations, without a wide and comprehensive, efficient and dynamic institutional system meant to capture the

masses' civic elan and turn it into durable assets. Such forms of management were created at a micro- and macro-social level as to allow all working people, in their three-fold capacity as owners, producers and end-users of the national wealth, to participate directly in the elaboration, endorsement and enforcement of the decision regarding the party and state's home and foreign policy, the country's present and future. The party itself has changed its view on itself, on the role it is called upon to play in society. Above all, the party has increased its mass character. It includes 3.7 million members, thus being, the biggest party in Romania's political history. The party has worked and managed to keep in step with the mutations in the structure of society. It has always been a worker party. Retaining and deepening this feature, it has become a party of the whole people, as the workers are today the largest segment of the population and their conduct gives society as a whole a specific way of life for each citizen determined by revolutionary spirit, work cult, civicism.

There is no secret that in certain countries ideas are advanced, ostentatiously sometimes, that the communist party should confine itself to the role of ideologic forum, in the socialist construction, while the application of its programmes should devolve upon state organs and organisms. The RCP has taken a firm stand against these theses of a liquidatoring shade. Indeed, the party [has] never been, is not and will never be a club for general discussions. In Romania, it has assumed the role of vital centre of the nation emanating all novel and transforming impulses—and socio-historical practice has integrally validated its option. Our Communist Party gathers today the best forces of the nation.

Promoter of a most dynamic internal policy, the Romanian Communist Party, as ruling party, has asserted itself in history also through the promotion of a most constructive foreign policy, widely acclaimed worldwide. It is working steadily for the homeland's independence and sovereignty, for each people's right to decide its fate on its own, for the inalienable right of each worker party to elaborate out its strategy and tactics its entire programme of struggle, self-reliantly, in keeping with the country's concrete conditions.

68 years ago, a new-type party came into existence. A communist party worthy of this name, brave and firm, able to withstand the adversities of history and to be permanently in the front ranks of the great battles for the revolutionary changes of the Romanian society. By its steadfast struggle, the programme endorsed by the Ninth Congress has been successfully carried out and Romania is today a powerful, prosperous and respected industrial-agrarian state.

Commentator Discusses Disarmament Issues

AU0905201189 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 May 89 p 6

[George Nicolescu article: "Ensuring Peace Through Achieving Disarmament—the Realism and Clearsightedness of the Foreign Policy Promoted by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu"]

[Text] **The basic issue of our time is halting the nuclear arms race and proceeding to completely eliminate nuclear weapons in several stages. It is necessary to forego nuclear tests, to halt the program for the militarization of outer space and the modernization of short-range missiles—by NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries—under appropriate international supervision, and it is necessary to renounce the political concept of "safeguarding peace" through nuclear deterrence, or, in other words, the concept of a war of domination. Nicolae Ceausescu**

Safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and moving to a genuine and effective process of disarmament as the only means capable of reducing and then eliminating the serious threat of weapons hovering over humanity is, in Socialist Romania's concept that was firmly emphasized by President Nicolae Ceausescu in his speeches at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, not only a simple desire, but a vital requirement and an extremely urgent imperative. Although lately certain positive steps have been taken on the road to disarmament and toward the solution of certain conflicts by political means, these developments have not brought about any radical change in the world, and detente and disarmament have not become a reality of the international situation. The fact that the aberrant arms race continues in an unhampered way—last year alone a further 1,200 nuclear warheads were added to the tremendous nuclear arsenals available—that nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons are going through an accelerated process of modernization and improvement, that nuclear testing continues at quite a high rate, that enormous sums of money are invested in projects for the militarization of outer space, that signs of the policy of force and threat of force, of blackmail and domination against certain states have not stopped, and that a number of conflicts are still latent in various parts of the world can but cause concern and worries. These are enough reasons to believe that the danger of war persists and, in the nuclear era, any world conflict would inevitably turn into a devastating nuclear war.

At this crucial point for the prospects of humanity, the voice of Romania and its president once again resounds clearly and responsibly, constituting a fervent call for uniting the efforts of all states and peoples to defend peace, halt the arms race, and proceed to a genuine and effective process of disarmament—the fundamental issue of our time. **"On behalf of the Romanian people," President Nicolae Ceausescu recently said, "we call upon all states and peoples in the world to strengthen cooperation to achieve disarmament and safeguard peace, so as to end the 20th century by completely eliminating the numerous serious and complex problems concerning mankind, and to enter the third millenium with better prospects and without fear of a nuclear disaster."**

It is the inestimable merit of the party secretary general and country's president to have enriched political science by revealing a renewing principle of great theoretical and practical importance for approaching the problem of disarmament, namely the principle that no kind

of security reasons may justify the constant escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race today. Our party's and state's leader has repeatedly emphasized with clearsightedness and great persuasive ability that in the current stage of the international situation we have to fully renounce the anachronistic and obsolete concept according to which nuclear weapons contribute to strengthening the defense capability and security of states, and to safeguarding peace. Given the fact that the destructive capability accumulated on earth exceeds the bomb dropped on Hiroshima approximately 1.5 million times over, international security and the security of each state decreases proportionally, and a nuclear conflagration would question the very existence of humanity and life itself on our planet. Therefore, the cardinal problem of humanity continues to be halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and moving toward disarmament and ensuring a lasting and genuine peace. The Romanian concept on the essence of peace starts from the firm conviction that only under conditions of genuine peace can we ensure the necessary prerequisites for the free and independent development of all peoples, and only thus can we create a favorable atmosphere for strengthening friendship and fruitful cooperation among all nations in the world.

Presenting an original complex and comprehensive program for disarmament, Romania started from the desire to put an immediate halt to the arms race both on earth and in outer space, and to establish equal security for all states. It also proceeded from the need to create the necessary conditions, so that the great achievements of science and technology, and of the human genius may be used exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of progress and the well-being of all nations. The merit of the Romanian vision on disarmament is that it points out the prospects for gradually proceeding toward the goal of general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Instead of the treacherously calm balance engendered by armaments, Romania insists on ensuring the only balance that can safeguard peoples' security—a balance based on constantly reducing arsenals along with adopting measures aimed at generating confidence between states. Such a process can be achieved with the participation, on a fully equal footing, of all states, without diminishing, of course, the responsibility resting on the shoulders of those countries possessing big military arsenals and potentials. Our country believes that world stability must be built on disarmament, but the edifice can be a lasting and stable one only if it is the joint work of the whole of mankind.

In its guidelines, the Romanian program naturally gives priority to nuclear disarmament and to the unconditional prohibition and gradual elimination, by the year 2000, of the most dangerous weapons of mass destruction in the states' arsenals and all nuclear weapons in Europe and in the world. Welcoming the Soviet-American accord on the elimination of intermediate- and short-range missiles, Romania believes that it is a first step on the road to disarmament, a beginning that has to be continued and deepened. In this context, our country advocates the conclusion, as soon as possible, of the proposed accord between the USSR and the United States on a 50 percent cut in offensive strategic weapons, a sustained and constant process of eliminating all nuclear weapons from Europe and the world, the cessation of any kind of tests with such weapons, and it advocates a halt to all actions toward militarizing outer space, and the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes alone for the benefit of all peoples.

The complex and comprehensive nature of the Romanian program for disarmament is clearly obvious through its demand for the definitive elimination of another weapon of mass destruction from the arsenals on our planet—chemical weapons. In this sense, in our country's view it is urgently necessary to formulate and apply a program of measures on banning—along with nuclear weapons—the utilization of chemical weapons, and on eliminating available stocks. Together with the elimination of these weapons, Romania proposes a ban on the production of any kind of chemical weapons.

In line with the same realistic approach, the substantial reduction of troops, conventional weapons, and military expenditure are given priority in Romania's concept and specific program for disarmament. In order to adopt effective measures in this area, our country believes that it is imperative for the member states of the two big opposed military alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Pact—to begin substantial negotiations, with the participation of all European states, conducive to a cut in states' troops and conventional weapons of at least 20 percent by 1990, 30-35 percent by 1995, and 50 percent by the end of the century. The same tenure of realism and concreteness is also characteristic of the proposals for reducing the tremendous military spending today, which has reached the astronomical figure of more than $1 trillion. The adoption of such measures is viewed by our country as a vital requirement for achieving a concrete and effective process of disarmament that would bear in mind ensuring a balance of weapons at the lowest level under strict international control. The positive effects that this would entail are obvious both regarding the elimination of the threat of war and the development and bestowing of a richer and more concrete content on the relationship between disarmament and development.

Romania is paying particular attention to the situation in Europe, a continent where the biggest nuclear and conventional arsenals in the world are located and where the two main military blocs—NATO and the Warsaw Pact—are facing each other. The European Continent has turned into the "depot" of weapons and ammunition of the world where the two opposed military blocs possess a terrifying military potential: more than 90,000 tanks, almost 180,000 cannons and launchers, more than 15,000 planes, more than 8,000 fighter helicopters, more than 480 submarines, 600 ships, and more than 7.2 million troops.

Despite these impressive arsenals of destruction, as is known, NATO circles advocate the modernization and improvement of short-range missiles under the pretext of "compensating" for the nuclear weapons eliminated through the INF Treaty. The statements made at the recent 40th Anniversary of the Creation of the Atlantic Alliance was a telling example of this, a fact that could, in one form or another, render the Soviet-American accord meaningless. With the same intent of "compensation," other projects on "modernization" aim at deploying, on a wider scale, nuclear cruise missiles on certain ships or planes. Because of this tremendous military concentration—the biggest ever known in the history of our continent—which poses a serious danger in itself—Romania has been for and continues to favor proceeding from words to deeds, and to the formulation and application of specific measures aimed at reducing troops, conventional weapons, and military expenditure on our continent. At the same time, our country believes that it is necessary to adopt new measures to increase confidence and security in Europe, and it is necessary to prolong what was agreed upon at the all-European meeting in Stockholm, and to renounce any action toward the modernization of short-range nuclear missiles, and any escalation of the arms race. This means Romania favors measures designed to eliminate the current division of the continent and to build a united Europe of peace and cooperation based on the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states, and of the social system in each European country.

The creation of nuclear-free zones, in the Balkans as well as elsewhere, the elimination of foreign military bases, renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of other states, the reduction of the weight of the military activity of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the creation of conditions for their simultaneous elimination, and the cessation of military maneuvers in international waters and demonstrations of force at the borders of other countries are further important guidelines of the Romanian program for disarmament designed to improve the world political atmosphere and to assert the trend toward detente and cooperation. **"We must look with confidence to a future of humanity linked to the need to eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, to independent development, and to ensuring the peace and progress of all nations in the world,"** President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized recently. This fervent call on all peoples and realistic forces of the present-day world to unite their efforts to change the dangerous trend of events and promote a new way of thinking and action at the world level incorporates the unshakeable confidence in the triumph of reason and the deep conviction that the future for which we aspire is fully possible. All this requires not weakened, but united and intensified efforts by all peoples, and a consolidated broad front of struggle to build a world free from the specter of war and the burden of weapons, a world of peace, progress, and prosperity.

DPRK Activists Visit Bucharest, Hold Talks

AU0905185689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1989—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], a delegation of activists of the Korean Workers' Party [WPK] headed by Kwon Min-chun, deputy head of section at the CC [Central Committee] of the WPK, paid a visit for exchange of experience to Romania over 3-10 May.

The delegation had interviews and talks at the CC of the RCP, and at the Brasov and Arges County RCP Committees, and visited economic, social and cultural units in Bucharest and the two counties.

At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary at the CC of the RCP.

The talk held on the occasion was attended by Zu Iong-chan [spelling of name as received], charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPR of Korea to Bucharest.

Dizdarevic Meets, Speaks to Kosovo Residents

LD0905204889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG)—The special measures must be implemented. We must lead a united battle in Kosovo and we must not divide Yugoslavia over that. This was stressed in today's talks between a delegation of Kosovo citizens and President of the SFRY Presidency Raif Dizdarevic. The following is the statement from the talks:

President of the SFRY Presidency Raif Dizdarevic received this evening a delegation of citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. At the very beginning President Dizdarevic stressed his satisfaction at receiving the delegation from Kosovo, the delegation, as he put it, of brotherhood and unity consisting of Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Muslims, Croats, Goranci, and Yugoslavs. [passage omitted]

President Dizdarevic underscored that Kosovo has been and will be Yugoslav, and that no one has right to expel anyone from it. Everyone must be equal, and all must live under conditions providing a peaceful and secure life. I know, President Dizdarevic said, that this is not yet the case in Kosovo, but all of us must give our contributions for this to be achieved. Everything bad done in Kosovo cannot be changed overnight. But, he stressed, I trust that people in Kosovo will not allow to be divided.

Recalling that the SFRY Presidency introduced the extraordinary measures in order to prevent a great tragedy—intranational clashes on a large scale, President Dizdarevic said that there was no greater evil than nationalism. Together with bureaucratism, nationalism lied to the Albanian people that the constitutional changes would remove their elementary rights. However, the constitutional changes were necessary, because the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and socialist autonomous provinces only provided food for Albanian nationalism and for all other nationalisms in Kosovo, and in the country as the whole.

The extraordinary measures are a barrier for further exacerbation of intranational conflicts. Now we should develop a widest possible political action, fill the empty space previously occupied by Albanian nationalists and separatists, because there can be no peace for Albanians in Kosovo unless there is peace for Serbs, Montenegrins, and all other nations and nationalities living there.

The SFRY Presidency today, like when it made a decision to introduce the extraordinary measures, is resolute and united in the stance that we must not allow that personal security and security of property and the constitutional set-up are put into jeopardy. Since the introduction of the extraordinary measures in Kosovo, the SFRY Presidency at each session, Dizdarevic said, discusses regularly as the first item on the agenda implementation of the extraordinary measures. They must be implemented, and we must conduct a united battle in Kosovo and we must not allow Yugoslavia to be divided over that.

We should put the stress now on political work, return of trust in life together, and single out and separate those who against this, against brotherhood and unity (and those who are for it).

Good-neighborly relations, President Dizdarevic stressed further, have been and will be our principle in relations with other countries, even with Albania. Neither them nor us can move somewhere else, but we must be neighbors. As neighbors we can live either as good or bad neighbors—there is no third way. We want good relations and I hope that Albania has the same view of our neighborliness, President Raif Dizdarevic said.

At the end of the talks with the delegation of Kosovo citizens, the President of the SFRY Presidency underlined that he hopes that the delegation is a herald of mutual existence in Kosovo. The only way for us to progress, he said, is for Yugoslavia to be one and want to stay that way.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Iakovou Continues Visit

Received by Ante Markovic

AU0905142889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 9 May 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic received in Belgrade today Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou who is currently visiting Yugoslavia.

Markovic and Iakovou exchanged views on the activities of nonaligned countries ahead of the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade. They particularly stressed that the most important task of the nonaligned countries was to contribute to modernizing the movement through joint efforts.

Markovic and Iakovou also pointed out that international economic questions should receive priority in the discussion and documents of the summit.

At the same time, they also urged concrete action by nonaligned countries which will lead to strengthening the position, role and effectiveness of the movement, in line with changed international conditions.

The Yugoslav prime minister and the Cypriot minister assessed Yugoslav-Cypriot relations as very good and concluded that economic cooperation should be further advanced through the development of its higher forms on a long-term basis.

Minister Iakovou particularly stressed Cyprus' interest in greater cooperation with Yugoslav enterprises, and at the same time indicated possibilities which Cyprus' position offers for joint appearance in countries of the Middle East.

Iakovou Leaves for Home

AU0905143689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1358 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou today ended an official two-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade.

During Iakovou's talks with his host, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, the development of Yugoslav-Cypriot relations were discussed and preparations of the nonaligned for their ninth summit in Belgrade in September.

During the visit, Iakovou was also received by Yugoslav State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic and Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

Ante Markovic Receives Australia's Alan Bond

AU0905204689 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Alan Bond, president of the Australian Bond Corporation, in Belgrade today.

In a fairly long talk, Markovic and Bond discussed various possibilities for establishing cooperation between Yugoslav firms and this famous corporation. Bond expressed interest in capital investments and joint ventures in Yugoslavia.

Markovic briefed Bond on changes in the economic system and the economic policy measures which have created opportunities for opening up the Yugoslav economy to the world.

Loncar Pays Visit to Cairo, Proceeds to Kuwait

Meets Egyptian Foreign Minister

AU0905203189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 9 May 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar said in Cairo today that tentative changes on the international scene are of historic importance and that, at their summit in Belgrade this autumn, the nonaligned should give their contribution to the creation of a comprehensive image of the world by pointing to visible disproportion and possible threats to the developing countries.

Loncar was on a brief working visit to Cairo today en route for Kuwait. He had talks with Egyptian foreign minister, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, on the preparations for the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade and a nonaligned ministerial meeting in Harare.

The two ministers noted that the movement of nonalignment should offer its concept of resolving the problem of development, especially the problem of debts.

The Yugoslav foreign minister said that his talks today with the Egyptian foreign minister were highly important for Yugoslavia as the host country of the summit. The movement urges democratic relations in the world and is therefore obliged to foster such relations in its own ranks.

Loncar said that today's Yugoslav-Egyptian dialogue included overall situation in the Middle East, the developments in Africa and also bilateral relations, with a special emphasis on economic cooperation and problems which should be resolved so as to clear the way to its further promotion and development.

Loncar conveyed a message to the Egyptian foreign minister from president of the Yugoslav Presidency Raif Dizdarevic for President Mubarak.

Leaves Cairo for Kuwait

AU0905175089 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Kuwait after a brief working visit to Egypt which was mainly spent in talks with his guests.

At the end of his visit Loncar and his host, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, held a brief news conference at which they summarized the results of the Yugoslav-Egyptian dialogue which was mainly devoted to the ninth nonaligned summit and the pre-ministerial meeting in Harare.

In this context the two ministers concluded that the Nonaligned Movement should present its vision of how development and debt problems should be solved.

Nonaligned Coordinators Hold Meeting in Harare

AU1005090189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2033 GMT 9 May 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, May 9 (TANJUG)—The sixth meeting of the coordinators of cooperation among the nonaligned countries in the economic and other spheres opened here on Tuesday.

Political observers in Harare believe that in addition to critically analyzing past activities in these fields, the 3-day meeting should focus on identifying true economic criteria for future cooperation. If there is no real economic motivation among the protagonists of and other participants in such cooperation, they say, this could be just another meeting ending with a declaration or a similar document in the archives of the Nonaligned Movement.

Zimbabwe, the current chairman of the Movement, has prepared a comprehensive draft containing for the most part a review of activities under the programme of mutual economic cooperation, which is not exactly something the nonaligned countries can claim credit for.

With the majority of developing countries affected by an economic crisis in recent years, cooperation among the nonaligned countries and between the nonaligned and other developing countries has almost come to a standstill in recent years. This is substantiated by the fact that the share of economic cooperation among the developing countries in global trade has dropped from 28 to 18 percent.

Little progress has been made in promoting economic cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries since the previous meeting of the nonaligned coordinators in New Delhi in the spring of 1986.

The current economic situation in the world, particularly in view of the lack of any genuine North-South dialogue and the grave conditions in the majority of developing countries, has undoubtedly contributed to this.

In order to enable a more efficient work of the coordinators, the Delhi meeting reduced the number of fields for cooperation (ranging from nutrition, agriculture and raw materials to culture and sports) from 21 to 13.

The only area where some progress has been made is trade. Analysts here favourably assess the general agreement on trade preferences concluded last year in Belgrade and finally signed by the number of countries needed for carrying it into effect.

The participants of the current session should also prepare a progress report to be presented at the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade in early September.

Poland's Rakowski To Visit Belgrade 'This Month'
AU0905181289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—Chairman of the Polish Ministerial Council Mieczyslaw Rakowski will pay a working visit to Yugoslavia later this month.

During the visit, Rakowski will have talks with Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic, it was announced in Belgrade today.

Assemblies Discuss Foreign Policy on Minorities
LD0905223789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 9 May 89

["Joint Session of Commissions for International Relations and Cooperation of Serbian, Vojvodina, and Kosovo Assemblies"—TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG)—The assemblies of Serbia, Vojvodina, and Kosovo must contribute jointly toward creation of Yugoslav foreign policy which would reflect the interest of the whole republic. The three assemblies should also develop a joint strategy and tactics in relations with neighbors and toward a problem of the status of our minorities in these countries. [passage omitted]

Slavoljub Kosoric, president of the commission (for foreign policy and international relations) of the Serbian Assembly, criticized today Yugoslav diplomacy for tactical approach and ignoring the facts which show that our minorities in some neighboring countries do not enjoy a good status. Albania even denies their existence. He expressed a special disagreement with the recent practice that members of our minorities in Romania, who escape to Yugoslavia, are returned to Romania because there are not sufficient funds for them. On the other hand, as he stressed, emigrants from Albania are welcomed and given means to continue a normal life in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Talking about the status of our minorities in Romania and Albania, several delegates noted that the fact that—except for prewar figures of the Serbian Orthodox Church—there is no exact number of members of our minorities in these countries speaks about Yugoslavia's efforts in this area. [passage omitted]

Some Kosovo Measures Reportedly To End 'Soon'
AU0905191789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] An illusory peace has been achieved in Kosovo thanks to the presence of the Armed Forces and other measures that have been taken. Despite this, in the last 2 months there have been 100 attacks and threats, 80 fires, and 30 cases of damage and sabotage. Two thousand hostile leaflets have been found which insult the most senior leaders in Serbia.

These assessments and figures were cited by Radmilo Bogdanovic, republican secretary for Serbian internal affairs, in talks with the economic and political activ of Arandjelovac on the political and security situation in the country.

Having dealt with the November and March events, Bogdanovic stressed that Yugoslavia had been defended in Kosovo and that one could not talk about stability in Serbia and the country as a whole until the situation in the province had been sorted out. In the words of Bogdanovic,

the course of the investigation has shown that Vlasi, Kavaja, Abrasi, and others who were arrested were leaders in the November, February, and March events.

Bogdanovic announced that the measures for limiting movement would soon be scrapped but the emergency measures would last longer. Aid will continue to be given to the Kosovo security service and other organs, said Radmilo Bogdanovic among other things in talks with the political activ in Arandjelovac.

Kosovo Assembly Makes Personnel Changes
LD0605054189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0421 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Pristina, May 5 (TANJUG)—Notable politician and economist Riza Sapunoziju, 64, was elected member of the Yugoslav State Presidency by secret ballot today by the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, one of the two provinces in the composition of the Republic of Serbia.

He received 128 votes as compared with 21 votes won by the other candidate, Musa Juniku, member of the provincial party presidency.

Now the governor of the Central Bank of Kosovo, Sapundziju, an Albanian by nationality, had occupied, among other posts, that of the province's premier, and was director of one of Kosovo's two largest enterprises. He represented Yugoslavia at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, where he also was one of the executive directors.

Now known are six of the eight members of the Yugoslav State Presidency: Janez Drnovsek (Slovenia) who should become president of the Presidency on May 15 for one year's term, Dr Stipe Suvar (Croatia), Nenad Bucin (Montenegro), Dr Borislav Jovic (Serbia) and Dr Dragutin Zelenovic (Vojvodina, autonomous province in the composition of Serbia), whereas the republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia are only to elect their representatives.

Nikola Skreli, until recently Yugoslav ambassador to Gabon and previously director of several Kosovo enterprises, was elected by open vote as Kosovo premier today, succeeding at this post Nazmi Mustafa who is now member of the federal government.

Vukasin Jokanovic was re-elected by open vote as president of the provincial assembly.

The procedure for electing two members to the Kosovo Presidency, however, would have to be repeated because none of the two suggested candidates received the required number of votes.

Candidates for the two seats in the Kosovo Presidency were the Albanians Husamedin Azemi, until recently chief of the Pristina party, and Skender Karahoda, chief of the party at Prinstina University.

Before the voting took place, one delegate expressed disapproval because of the failure to have more than two candidates for two posts. In two rounds of secret ballot that followed, neither Azemi nor Karahoda obtained the required number of votes, since there were 77 invalid tickets in the first and 76 such tickets in the second round of voting.

The Belgrade paper BORBA today quoted unofficial sources as saying that Azemi, in case he was elected today, should have been proposed for the post of the president of Kosovo Presidency.

Petrovski Examines Nationalism in Macedonia
LD0905190689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] Skopje, 9 May (TANJUG)—Two 'hot' topics on the agenda of today's session of the Macedonian LC CC [League of Communists Central Committee] are nationalism and intranational relations, and the 'Vevcani case' and its final settling by establishing responsibility for politization and use of force. The third topic of the agenda is a draft report for the forthcoming regular 10th congress of the Macedonian LC. The Macedonian LC orientation regarding the draft report is that it should not be so much a diagnosis of the current situation but a document about its causes. On the basis of this document the Macedonian LC should draw directions for further activity of the LC in newly created and extemely exacerbated circumstances of crisis and in conditions of unpostponable reforms.

Trajan Petrovski presented a report on the current ideopolitical issues of intranational relations and tasks of the Macedonian LC in the struggle against nationalism in Macedonia and wider in the country. Petrovski stated right at the beginning that nationalism has become a hotbed of the political crisis in the country.

In conditions under which the social crisis extremely exacerbated economic, social, political, and intranational relations, the rising wave of nationalism keeps on splashing all Yugoslav environments. Its penetration of LC ranks and some institutions of the system causes concern. It dangerously puts into jeopardy the integrity of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Petrovski noted as reasons for disturbance of intranational relations and increased nationalism economic disintegration of the country the following: strongly emphasized autarchic processes, and within these frameworks, incomplete implementation of orientation for a speedy development of insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, stagnation of self-managing socialism, and on this basis,

consolidation of bureaucratic-statist relations in all parts of our social life. Petrovski also mentioned inefficiency of the political system, consolidation of polycentric statism, and slow harmonization of interests and weakening of functions of the federation. A special cause is destabilization of the country resulting from a slow resolution of the situation caused by the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Prominent bureaucratization and alienation of the LC have negative effects on intranational relations. The LC by concentrating on a nation and by protecting national interests, is moving further away from its class, social, and revolutionary being. So, balanced political, economic, and cultural development is replaced by socioeconomic disintegration and particularism, which leads to break-up of unity. In such conditions, Petrovski warned, so-called 'national programs' are drawn and national republican societies assume absolute value. One insists on national uniqueness and exclusiveness, which in essence puts into question the existence of Yugoslav society. Efforts to establish true unity are most frequently characterized as centralism and unitarism. Intolerance in presenting one's own national interests, which are overriding self-managing and class interests, is growing. Thereby, divisions are deepened and confrontations on a national basis are exacerbated, and in the meantime, mutual trust is weakening. All this is also expressed through federalization of relations in the LCY and in breaking-up of its ideopolitical and action unity.

Trajan Petrovski then talked about Macedonian nationalism. He stressed that the Macedonian LC has always had a critical attitude toward Macedonian nationalism, regardless whether it is expressed in latent or actual form, that is as a potential danger. At the same time, the Macedonian LC starts from a special responsibility for realization of national identity and statehood of the Macedonian people, as well as for development of intranational relations based on brotherhood and unity and equality. [passage omitted]

He mentioned that enemy and Albanian nationalists and separatists in Macedonia are connected with those in Kosovo. He also drew attention to the existence of nationalistic paternalism in Kosovo. It is manifested aggressively and frequently. This is confirmed by hostile demonstrations in Kumanovo and Gostivar last year. Paternalism makes attempts to present itself as a plausible view by insinuating that Albanians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are endangered regarding language and culture. Paternalism is visible in the spread of the thesis about 'restrictive and repressive' policy in Macedonia regarding the Albanian nationality. Thereby, they try to disqualify actions of the Macedonian LC and other socialist forces in the republic.

The historical task of the LC, Petrovski stressed, is to halt escalation of nationalism on the entire Yugoslav territory, and in particular, to halt escalation of the Albanian nationalism and separatism, and to provide an efficient action which would put an end to hotbeds of crisis.

The spread of nationalism and national intolerance is prominently manifested through public information media and ideological division in the country. The aim is to induce us to negate each other's identity. Within this framework, the attitude toward the Macedonian nation is manifested in certain environments through negation of its identity, statehood and position of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the Yugoslav federation. Legitimacy of the Macedonian nation, its identity and equality with other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia are attacked directly. The thesis about the alleged imposition from above of the Macedonian nation is put forward. The Macedonian nation is degraded by employment of the term 'Macedonian population,' and its formation is presented as if it was at the expense of someone else's interests. These theses, close to ideologists of greater Serbian nationalism, coincide with those of ideologists of greater Bulgarian and greater Albanian nationalism and chauvinism. [passage omitted]

It is not understandable why there is a silence and why there was no timely, sufficiently explained, and sharp condemnation of such phenomena, whether they concern the thesis about the imposition from above of the Macedonian nation, or nonacceptance of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, whereby the rights of Macedonians are annuled and whereby their national independence is put into question. [passage omitted]

International factors play a role in instigating nationalisms, Petrovski warned. Among them are attempts of anticommunist and hegemonistic forces to destabilize the nonaligned, socialist, self-managing Yugoslavia, and to strengthen in particular nationalistic and state-widening aspirations of our neighbors. [passage omitted]

In the context of the question of dividedness of the Macedonian people and various theses about 'united Macedonia,' the thesis about the so-called 'greater Macedonia,' put forward by some individuals in the country, is absurd and unfounded. Such statements have negative political implications both here and abroad, in particular in relations with neighboring countries. They show lack of knowledge of historical facts and circumstances, and a lack of awareness of modern reality and moods in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Despite principled stances on good-neighborliness, at the level of practical relations, numerous instances of negative and unacceptable attitude of some neighborly countries, in particular, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania, toward Macedonia, that is, toward Yugoslavia as a whole exist. Despite this, Yugoslav actions and approach toward such behavior have not always been consistent and energetic. Such phenomena affect the Macedonian public and cause predisposition for the expression of distrust in Yugoslav policy on taking account of existential interests of the Macedonian people. Clear and principled replies to such questions are necessary so that wrong reflections and nationalisms do not come into being. [passage omitted]

Is nationalism our reality and is it becoming in our country a general state of mind and content of social relations? This is the question, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC CC Presidium, said in the final speech, that concerns and frightens and in front of which working men, citizen nations or nationalities in this country cannot remain indifferent. [passage omitted]

Lazaroski drew attention to a division into democratic and conservative environments in Yugoslavia, and to the fact that the fight over what kind of socialism we want is based on false views. Democratization of the political system and affirmation of political pluralism are misused for attempts to set up a multiparty system colored by national colors. The media and the cultural and spiritual space of the country is being divided. This opens up a possibility for a wave of anticommunist forces and ideologies, specially evident in attacks on the personality and work of Josip Broz Tito, and the Yugoslav People's Army, and socialist self-management. All these forces, phenomena, and tendencies, Lazaroski said, find in nationalism a common ground and center for gathering and establishing mutual connections. [passage omitted]

The most important way of reducing conflicts and improving frozen intranational relations is to have a common view of aims and interests that could only provide a broad mobilization for all working people and citizens in this country.

In fact, Jakov Lazaroski said at the end, not achieving these common aims, and which we only note, causes disappointment and dissatisfaction of working people and citizens.

From here mutual accusations stem. We must as soon as possible draw from the concept of social reforms programs based on common aims. These programs should be in the form of practical and realizable tasks, because negative motivation, which divides us, can grow even more and can lead us from the main road for resolving the crisis. [passage omitted]

Miners Strike, Demand More Pay in Miljevina

LD0905222289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 9 May 89

[Summary] Foca, 9 May (TANJUG)—About 800 miners at the lignite coal mine in Miljevina near Foca went on strike today demanding a 100-percent pay raise.

Kecmanovic Affair Draws Inquiry, Reaction

Assembly Opens Inquiry

LD0905143689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG)—The pages of the Kecmanovic dossier are gradually being opened. Documents in the possession of organs at the federal level are to be examined today by members of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for the Control of the State Security Service. The Commission is expected to announce its findings later today after examining the relevant documentation in the possession of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

An agreement of the above procedure was reached today at a session of the Commission which met to consider a request by the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly related to a decision by Dr Nenad Kecmanovic to withdraw his candidacy for membership in the SFRY Presidency. As agreed today, the Commission's task is objectively, and on the basis of the available documents, to establish whether the state security service acted within its legal powers.

The session of the Assembly's Commission lasted only half an hour. It started open to the public but will, for obvious reasons, be continued behind closed doors in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, where the complete set of documents on the "Kecmanovic case," which has aroused exceptional interest among both the political and wider public, would be put at the Commission's disposal. A statement on this will be made in due course.

The very beginning of the session in the Yugoslav Assembly was, to say the least, unusual. The Commission's chairman, Joze Susmelj, intially asked journalists "not to attend the opening of the Commission session." However, after several minutes, the journalists were allowed back in. This was explained by Susmelj as due to enormous public interest. Under the law regulating the State Security Service, the Commission sessions are, as a rule, closed to the public "due to the nature of its tasks." This has always been the case so far, Susmelj added. An exception has been made today, but only with the part of the session which considered the method of work to be adopted by the Commission in this particular case.

Facts and other details which the Commission will consider are state secrets and will be revealed only if the Commission decides so, Susmelj said. In this particular case, the Commission must fulfill its task "objectively and honestly," without any pressure from the public and within its powers, Susmelj stressed. [passage omitted]

Dolanc Statement on Case

AU0505182189 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 May 89 p 4

[Unattributed report: "We Knew Nothing"]

[Text] "The Federal Committee for the Protection of the Constitutional Order has not had any information at its disposal concerning the activities of the Sarajevo rector, Dr Nenad Kecmanovic that were important for the security of the country nor any general information about the events connected with his 'case,' that is about the reasons for his candidature as a member of the SFRY Presidency being disputed. We received not one piece of

information about him before the affair was made public. Not one of us in the committee knew anything about this, and the SFRY Presidency as a collective organ did not receive any official information about this either, and therefore it never discussed this issue," states Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Federal Committee for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, among other things, in the latest issue of NOVOSTI 8 magazine.

In answer to a question on how he understood the claim presented in the announcement by the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina that this organ was informed about Kecmanovic's "activities of particular importance for the security of the country" "through reports from the SFRY security service, " Dolanc said: "This is not true, because in this respect I personally spoke with the federal secretary for internal affairs and the head of the Federal State Security Service, and the under secretary for state security. They did not initiate the writing of any report, although they knew about this case as work had been done on it. However, the 'Kecmanovic case' was not initiated by federal organs nor were there any demands for redress to Kecmanovic. The Bosnia-Hercegovina organs did this, as this was within their jurisdiction and the other services could only cooperate if it was necessary. These are the facts. I can guarantee that neither our committee nor the SFRY Presidency as a collective organ received any official information whatsoever on Kecmanovic until the middle of April...."

Commenting on the role and working methods of the security service in Yugoslavia today, Dolanc assessed that in a society such as ours the basic dilemma that imposes itself in connection with these services is—will we develop the political police or the highly-trained intelligence and counterintelligence service? He added: "We must clear up this political dilemma as soon as possible, because I am sure that we do not need political police. Although in some way its existence suits the members of the service that are active in politics."

Bosnian Presidency on Statement

AU0805211089 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 89 p 1

[E.D. report: "Dolanc's Statement Does Not Correspond to Facts"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 May—Answering a question concerning his understanding of the claim of the Bosnian Presidency statement that this organ was informed by the SFRY Security Service about Kecmanovic's activities that were of special importance for the security of the country, Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, said in an interview to NOVOSTI 8, that this was not correct and that he was absolutely sure that neither the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order nor the SFRY Presidency, as a collective organ, received a single peace of official information on Kecmanovic until the middle of April.

Not going into whether the responsible organs had informed the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order about this, and in what way and for what reasons, the Information Department of the Bosnian Presidency today issued a statement pointing to the following facts:

First, at an extended session on 24 February 1989, the republican secretary for internal affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the first time orally informed the members of the Bosnian Presidency and other participants in the session about the findings of the State Security Service of Bosnia-Hercegovina about Nenad Kecmanovic's contacts with certain foreigners, among which were some proven secret agents. At that session it was concluded that the State Security Service and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs should be asked to make a written report on what they know in this respect, because it was assessed that one can make judgments and take stands only on the basis of complete information.

Second, on the basis of this conclusion—the statement adds—on 17 March of 1989 the Bosnian Presidency and the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs sent a request to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. On 21 March of 1989 it sent a report which combined the knowledge of all security services in the country. The report numbered 6840/1 was sent to the republican secretariat for internal affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Third, this report was discussed by the Bosnian Presidency on 24 March of 1989. In addition to informing republican organs and organization about its assessments and stands, the Bosnian Presidency also informed the SFRY Presidency and the President through a letter number 01-5/89 dated 27 March 1989.

Fourth, in view of that, the assertion presented in NOVOSTI 8 that the Bosnian Presidency was not informed about this case by the federal secretariat for internal affairs, and that the SFRY Presidency was not informed about it until the middle of April, does not correspond to the real facts which the Bosnian Presidency kept a record of. This was said in the statement of the press department of the Bosnian Presidency which was today forwarded to the public information media.

Bosnian Internal Affairs on Case

AU0905161389 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 89 p 1

[E.D. report: "It Is Not Important Who Provided Information"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 May—In March of this year, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs sent a report to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of this republic which informed the appropriate organs of Bosnia-Hercegovina about the content of this report.

This was said in a statement issued today by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina following some recent reports in the media and the question of whether the statement of the Bosnian Presidency on the "Kecmanovic case" was based on the information provided by the State Security Service of Bosnia-Hercegovina or by the SFRY security organs.

The statement of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina states, among other things, the following:

Proceeding from the fact that the country's security is indivisible, especially regarding the intelligence activities of foreign intelligence services, it is pretty irrelevant as to who had provided the appropriate organs with the information. The law on the basis of the system of state security and the regulations concerning the work of the state security service are clear about this.

In connection with this, on 24 February of 1989, we orally informed the Bosnian Presidency about relevant security aspects and facts concerning Dr Nenad Kecmanovic's contacts with foreign elements. On this occasion it was decided that the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina should ask the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs for any other information on this case that may be in the hands of other security services in the country, and this was done.

On 21 March of 1989, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs sent report number 6840/1 to the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which had in turn informed the appropriate republican organs about the content of this report. The Bosnian Presidency's statement was within the framework of the information provided as much as it was possible, considering the confidential nature of the information. This was stated at the end of statement which was signed by Secretary Muhamed Besic.

British Ambassador Comments

AU0905112489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1045 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—The British Embassy in Yugoslavia had contacts with the head of Sarajevo University Dr Nenad Kecmanovic, and also with a number of other Yugoslav intellectuals, British Ambassador Mr Andrew Wood said in an exclusive interviev to the Belgrade weekly NOVOSTI OSAM, on the occasion of the "Kecmanovic affair".

The talk with the British ambassador came after an exclusive argument against the choice of Dr Nenad Kecmanovic for member of the Yugoslav State Presidency from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was mentioned in an article in the British daily THE GUARDIAN some ten days ago. An unnamed official of the British Embassy in Belgrade confirmed Dr Kecmanovic's cooperation with "foreign factors", according to the article.

Britain has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and is in no way linked to the "Kecmanovic affair", while talks with citizens of the hosting country are a normal part of diplomatic relations, Mr Wood pointed out.

Every year, the British Government invites prominent figures from other countries with the aim of advancing bilateral relations, and no "return favors" were ever asked from the guests, Andrew Wood pointed out.

Within the programs, which Yugoslavia also has, the embassy invited many Yugoslav businessmen, intellectuals, politicians, academics, doctors, engineers, including, beside Kecmanovic, leading party officials of the federation and the republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia Dusan Ckrebic, Abdulah Mutapcic and Jurij Bajec, as well as many others, Ambassador Wood pointed out.

Committee President's Resignation Rejected

LD0805224689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2127 GMT 8 May 89

[Excerpt] Struga, 8 May (TANJUG)—Struga League of Communists Municipal Committee unanimously rejected at tonight's session the resignation of committee President Nikola Djoncevski, one of the three top municipal officials whose resignations inhabitants of Vevcani demanded at protest meetings in Struga and Skopje. Committee members did not accept Djonceski's explanation that he was leaving the post so that the Vevcani case can be stabilized more quickly, by claiming almost unanimously that the resignation was forced under pressure. [passage omitted]

Bosnian Youth Protest Kurtovic LCY Membership

AU0905145989 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The Basic Organization of the League of Communists of the Republican Youth Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina has protested to the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of the Sarajevo Commune of Centar because of the decision made by the statutory commission of this communal conference on the re-admission of Todo Kurtovic to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This should be discussed this evening by the Presidium of the Centar Communal Committee.

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